Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LVII. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1841. NO. 13.

PITTSBURGH....DECEMBER 11, 1841.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. W. W. IRWIN for copies of the President's Message by Post Office Express, which arrived two days in advance of the regular mail. Mr. IRWIN will accept of our acknowledgments.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. WALTER FORWARD and Hon. W. W. IRWIN, for copies of the President's Message.

☞ The communication of "Betsey" is inadmissable. We agree with the writer that the evil spoken of exists to some extent, but we think the style and levity of "Betsey's" communication better calculated to increase than allay the evil.

ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE OF REINHARDT.—The Reading Journal contains a lengthy account of the escape and re-capture of Reinhardt, now under sentence of death for the murder of Conrad Christ. By some means he had procured a file with which he separated a chain which was attached to his leg, and made his escape when a boy brought him in water to wash with, early in the morning.—He passed throught the Jail kitchen where one man and some women were sitting, but as he had an iron bar in his hand, they were afraid to stop him. He made immediately for the mountain, but was followed, and finally stopped when part way up, by the lodgment of the contents of a gun in his thigh. His wounds are not considered mortal, but immediately after his return to the jail he was attacked with inflammation of the lungs, and his life was considered in danger from that cause.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.--This important document has been before our readers for some hours and each one has formed his opinion of its merits, according to his views of the expediency or inexpediency of the measures developed. It is so near what was previously expected, that no one seems taken by surprise, and it has caused very little sensation. It is very clumsily written, and none will feel disposed to dispute its paternity. It is TYLER'S Message, without dispute.

Our relations with foreign nations present a gratifying aspect, with the exception of our difficulties with Great Britain. The President's remarks with reference to the Caroline affair are dignified and correct, and it is to be hoped that Great Britain will see the justice of our demand, and renounce the right of invading our soil in future, to punish aggressions, and thereby put an end to this troublesome question.

With regard to the slave trade, we think each nation should have the right,granted by treaty, to search the other's vessels, subject to proper regulations. If Great Britain will give us the right tosearch her vessels, we should extend to her the same right with reference to ours.—Slave traders should be considered as pirates by all nations, and dealt with as outlaws.—The American flag would not be considered as protection to pirates, neither should it be a protection to the slave trader.

The exhibition given of the state of the treasury shows a deficiency of over half a millon of dollars. This, together with the impossibility of carrying into effect the Home valuation project, will render it necessary that the whole subject of the Tariff come before Congress.—While the President avows himself in favor of discriminating duties, he still deems it advisable that duties should in no case be raised higher than 20 per cent. In that case, in order to raise a sufficient amount of revenue, it will be necessary to levy a duty on articles now admitted free, which we cannot raise or manufacture ourselves, leaving our manufacturers in an unprotected and deplorable condition. The President recommends moderate counsels, to which we assent. We look upon the settlement of a permanent system of protective duties as the most important subject now before Congress, or the country, and it should be approached with moderation, firmness, and a spirit of compromise, but we protest against the compromise being entirely in favor of one interest or one part of the country.

But one of the most interesting subjects of the message is the developement of the President's scheme of a sub-Treasury or government bank. Although this is not what the country wants, and had a right to expect, and possesses many objectionable features, yet, as this is an age of experimenting and tinkering with the currency, and as some persons will never be satisfied to go back to the old, approved, and tried plan of a National Bank until they have tried and suffered by every other scheme, we hope Congress will adopt the measure.

We sincerely hope the suggestion made by the president, to be relieved from all controlling power of the treasury, will be attended to by Congress. The unwarranted and dangerous uses of this power, by the late administrations, should be an incentive to take the control from the Executive, while Congrees has the power.

Upon the whole, we think the country will be better pleased with the message than was anticipated, and that much is to be hoped for from the present session of Congress, should moderate and prudent counsels prevail.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE CHEROKEE CHIEF.—What! a message from an Indian Chief to the council of the nation? Certainly, reader, and a first rate one too; superior in the chasteness of its style, true dignity and morality, to three fourths of the annual messages that inundate the country. The message is from the Assistant Principal Chief, ANDREW M. VANN. The Principal Chief was absent at the United States seat of Government. It was printed at the Indian press at Park Hill.

The financial affairs of the nation appear to be in a good condition. There is due from the United States about two millions dollars, besides a National Fund of $514,000, a School Fund of $201,138, and an Orphan Fund of $50,000. The Message recommends that these sums be obtained from the United States, and in part distributed among the people, but that the interest of the School Fund be immediately and inflexibly devoted to the maintenance of Schools, and the diffusion of the blessings of

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the message:

"Our national fund is believed to be sufficiently large for a strictly economical support of government, if judiciously managed.

It is believed that many, very many of the Cherokee People have just claims on the United States for spoliations, which are unprovided for by any Treaty stipulation. From the complicated nature of these claims, they could only be provided for by some general stipulation with the United States. Would it not be advisable for the Council to consider the propriety of taking immediate measures for the adjustment of these claims?

In conclusion, we have much reason to return thanks to a kind Providence for the blessings of the past year. Our People have been blessed with unusual health; those who have industriously cultivated the earth, have been blessed with a fruitful harvest. No difficulty has occurred to mar our peace with the People of the contiguous States, and the Indians of the surrounding tribes. Our people have shown every disposition to submit to our laws as they are known and approved. In our infant state, of course, our legislation must be imperfect. Such new laws or alterations as your wisdom shall dictate, will receive the sanction of the acting Principal Chief.

May your deliberations be guided by a sense of justice, and an humble reliance on a beneficent Provicence."

THE WESTERN ARMORY COMMITTEE has returned to St. Louis, from the Upper Mississippi, and are now engaged in examining that location. We may expect them this way before long, unless the St. Louis folks shall persuade them that Pittsburgh is not on Western waters.

LOSS OF THE STEAMBOAT SAVANNAH.—The report of the loss of this boat is confirmed; the Captain with 12 persons having been picked up in a boat at sea, after being tossed about for 48 hours. When the Captain left the steamer she was off Cape Hatteras, her fires out, and making water fast. There were 16 persons left on board the steamer; two men having left in a small boat previous to the captain.—There were two whale boats on board the steamer in which those left could save themselves. There were but few passengers. This boat was engaged in the line between Savannah and New York.

NO SENATORS FROM TENNESSEE!—The Legislature of Tennessee is as far as ever from electing Senators. On the day designated for election by a resolution of the Senate, the 12 Locofoco members refused to repair to the Hall of the House of Representatives, to go into an election, thereby depriving the Senate of a quorum. Nevertheless the Speaker and 12 members repaired to the Hall, and then sent for the absent members, when they positively refused to come, and the Locofoco members of the House also retiring, the Convention broke up in confusion. How dreadfully are our free institutions wounded by such disgraceful conduct. There is no telling now what will be done next.

MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Grand Lodge of this state held an election on Monday evening last. As an evidence of the obloquy in which masonry is held in this state, and that the noodles of the Lodge *feel* that public opinion is against them, is the fact that no public notice was given of this intended election, as is customary in other states, and has been formerly in this. Even Grand MASTER CHANDLER's paper contained no notice of the kind, that we saw,—if he published it he certainly left the *picture* out. We give a list of the officers elected for the ensuing year, that all may see who are the chief noodles.

Grand Master—JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.
Deputy Grand Master--Cornelius Stevenson
Senior Grand Warden—William Barger.
Junior Grand Warden—John W. McGrath.
Grand Secretary—Michael Nisbet.
Grand Treasurer—John Thompson, (in place of Robinson M. Moore, who declined a re-election)

Trustees of the Girard Bequest—Samuel H. Perkins, Alexander Diamond, Samuel Badger, Bayse Newcomb, Enos S. Gandy.

SLAVEHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the slaveholders of the city of Baltimore was held on the 4th inst, at Beltshoover's Hotel, when the following preamble and resolution were passed:

"Whereas, the condition of our slave property through the intervention of abolitionists, and other mischievous individuals, is becoming highly precarious; and whereas, the slaveholders of this city are desirous of procuring the adoption of such just measures as may more effectually secure them in the preservation of their rights to this property,

Be it Resolved, That a Committee of Twenty, of whom the chairman shall be a member, be appointed to attend the Convention of Slaveholders, to be held at Annapolis, on the first Monday of January next.

After the appointment of the Committee the meeting adjourned.

A HOAX.—Some of the New York papers have been hoaxed by a slip from Boston giving an account of a conflict between the regular forces of Great Britain and the United States, on the Aroostook. After being a few hours' wonder, it turned out to be a pitiful hoax.

For the Gazette.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Convention, to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty of the city of Pittsburgh, met at the old Court House, on Wednesday the 8th day of December, 1841, at 2 o'clok, P. M.

The following delegates appeared.

1st Ward—Henry Bears, Thomas Walluce, John White, B. C. Sawyer, David Boyd.

2nd Ward—Aaron Floyd, Alexander Jaynes, S. Stoner, William Whitaker, David McClelland.

3d Ward—Charles Vonbonhorst, Jacob McCleland, Gabriel Adams, W. Brentlinger, Robert Robinson.

4th Ward—R E. M'Gowen, S. W. Black, Simon Small, Richard Hays.

5th Ward—James Dalzell, Jno. H. Ralston, Joseph Dripps, Geo. Hamilton, D. P. Ingersoll.

CHARLES VONBONHORST, Esq., was elected Chairman, and *W. Brentlinger and S. W. Black*, Secretaries.

The convention proceeded to the choice of a candidate for Mayor, when it appeared that

Alexander Hay had	16 votes.
William Eichbaum	4 "
Joel W. Lightner	5 "

Mr. Hay, having a majority of the votes present, was declared duly nominated.

On motion, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Alexander Hay and inform him of his nomination.

Resolved, That this Convention will give to Alexander Hay a cordial, undivided and hearty support.

On motion, Resolved, That the delegates to this convention be a city committee to call all general meetings, and the several delegates from each Ward be a committee to call Ward meetings.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the city, friendly to the cause. Adjourned.

CHARLES VONBONHORST, Pres't.
W. BRENTLINGER, } Secretaries.
S. W. BLACK. }

CORRESPONDENCE.

To ALEXANDER HAY, Esq.

Sir:—The undersigned were appointed a Committee to inform you that, at the late meeting of the Delegates, held on the 8th inst., you were duly nominated as the candidate for the Office of MAYOR, to be voted for on the second Tuesday of January next.

C. VONBONHORST,
S. W. BLACK,
W. BRENTLINGER,
Committee.

Dec. 9. 1841.

PITTSBURGH, *Dec. 9th*, 1841.

To MESSRS. C. VONBONHURST, BLACK, AND BRENTLINGER.

Gentlemen:—I received your note of the 9th inst., informing me that at a meeting of the Delegates from the several Wards to nominate a candidate for Mayorality, I was duly chosen. I accept the nomination, and, if elected, promise faithfully to discharge the duties of the office, with a strict regard to the interests of the city.

Yours, &c.,
ALEX. HAY.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We understand that Major Graham has run his line 85 miles due North of the monument, which carres him 6 miles North of the St. Johns.

One of the officers attached to his party left the fort at Fish river on the very day the reported engagement took place. So far from having encountered difficulities in the survey, this gentleman says they were every where received with great kindness and civility.—*N Y Amer.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1841.

The Senate was called to order soon after twelve o'clock to-day, agreeably to the terms prescribed by the Constitution.

The President of the Senate, Mr. SOUTHARD, took his seat, and called the Senate to order.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee to wait upon the House of Representatives and inform the members that a quorum was in attendance. A Committee was appointed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, a resolution was adopted allowing each of the members of the Senate three daily papers for the Session, or such number of other papers as shall not exceed the price of three daily papers.

After a long delay, pending the discussion in the House upon the Rules, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that a quorum was present, and that a committee had been chosen to join with a committee of the Senate for the purpose of waiting on the President.

On motion of Mr. Bayard, it was then ordered, that a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on the President of the United States, and to inform him that a quorum of the two houses of Congress is assembled, and ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

A committee was then announced on the part of the Senate to join the committee of the House, consisting of Messrs. Bayard, of Delaware, and Bates, of Mass.

The Senate, at half past one, on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by the speaker.

The Clerk was then directed to call the roll of members by States.

The roll having been called, it was found that a quorum was in attendance.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, after some appropriate remarks in relation to the necessity of providing rules for the government of the House, submitted a resolution providing that the rules and orders of the last Congress be adopted until action shall be had on the report of the Select Committee on the Rules which was made at the close of the last Session.

Mr. Adams said he was not willing to vote for the resolution, unless the 21st rule, relating to abolition papers, should be struck out. He concluded by offering an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Fillmore hoped the House would see the importance of adopting some rule for its government before it proceeded to discuss the exciting topic of abolitionism. For if this were not done, there was a strong probability of a renewal of the scenes of excitement and disorder of past times. He trusted that the rules of the last session would be temporarily adopted, until the report of the Committee on the rules should be disposed of.

Mr. Stanley moved to amend by striking out the resolution of Mr. Johnson, and inserting in lieu thereof a resolution providing that the rules and orders of the last session shall be observed for fifteen days, if the report of the Committee shall not be sooner disposed of.—Also that the report of the Committee be printed and made the special order for to-morrow. Mr. S. then moved the previous question.

After some debate of a split-hair character in relation to the parliamentary rule, as applicable to the previous question,

The Speaker decided that Mr. Stanly had a right to call it.

Mr. Adams contended that before the adoption of any rule, the previous question could not be called. He appealed from the decision of the Chair.

After some remarks from Mr. Profit, denouncing the previous question as unjust, the question was taken on the appeal of Mr. Adams.

The vote was 17 to 149. So the appeal was not sustained.

The previous question was then seconded, and the question first taken on the amendment of Mr. Stanly. The vote was yeas 83, nays 87. So the amendment was rejected.

The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Adams, "excepting the 21st rule," it was also rejected, yeas 84, nays 87.

Here Mr. Wise on leave, stated that the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, had performed that duty. Also that the President had desired them to state that he would forward a Message in writing to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The question now being on the resolution of Mr. Johnson, without coming to a vote, on motion of Mr. Wise,

The House adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1841.

The following Senators appeared and took their seats: WOODBURY and PIERCE of New Hampshire.

The Secretary of the Senate read the names of the Senators present yesterday, with the journal of yesterday's proceedings—when Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, announced that the committee chosen yesterday by the Senate to wait on the President had attended to that duty, and received for an answer that the President would this day communicate to the Senate a message in writing.

The President then laid the annual Message before the Senate through his private Secretary, ROBERT TYLER, Esq.

The Message was read by the Secretary of the Senate, when

Mr. Mangum of North Carolina moved that the Message and accompanying documents be laid on the table, and printed. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Smith, of Indiana, moved that the usual extra number be printed, which was 3,500 copies of the message alone, and 1,500 copies of the message and accompanying documents.

Mr. Benton, upon this motion, commenced some remarks in opposition to it.

[After Mr. BENTON had made one of his usual hop, skip, and jump speeches, about a hard money currency, and in opposition to the Presidents' new Fiscal Agent, the extra copies were ordered and the Senate adjourned.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At noon the private Secretary of the President presented the Message to the House.

It was then read by the Clerk, after which.

Mr. Wise moved that it be laid on the table, and that ten thousand copies be printed.

Mr. Mason desired to ask a question. He wished to know whether the prospectus of the Congressional Globe, which he saw appended to the printed copy of the Message, was intended to be intluded in the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wise said his motion referred solely to the manuscript Message sent by the President to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Mason then proceeded to express his astonishment that the prospectus of the Congressional Globe should have been permitted to be appended to the printed copies of the Message. He desired to know by what authority Blair & Rives had committed this outrage upon the dignity of the House and its proceedings.

Mr. Wise explained that the copies of the Message referred to by Mr. Mason were not those printed by the official printers to the House. It was found that a sufficient number of the official copies had not been forwarded to the House. Owing to this the boys had procured a number of copies printed by Messrs. Blair & Rives, who, as a matter of right, had added their prospectus. Theirs was not the official copy, and he hoped the gentleman from Ohio was satisfied.

Some rather hard words then passed between Messrs. Wise and Mason in relation to the position of the President.

Mr. Mason intimated that Mr. Wise was about the only gentleman who could give an explanation in relation to whether the President had authorised Blair & Rives to append their prospectus or not.

Mr. Wise complained of the unprovoked and wanton attack on the President. He was not surprised at the old cry of "perfidy and treason" being again raised.

Mr. Mason asked Mr. Wise how it was that Messrs. Blair & Rives came into possession of the manuscript Message, so as to have it printed as soon as the official printer.

Mr. Wise endeavored to show that it had always been the custom to furnish manuscript copies to the city papers.

Finally the motion of Mr Wise prevailed.

RULES AND ORDERS.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, providing that the rules of the 26th Congress shall be adopted at the present session until the Report of the Select Committee on rules be disposed of was then called up.

After some debate of no interest, Mr. J. modified his resolution so as to make the Report of the Select Committee the special order on and after Thursday next.

After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. ADAMS to renew his amendment in relation to the 21st rule, the resolution of Mr. Johnston was adopted—yeas 97, nays 95.

The Speaker was then authorized to appoint the committee after which the House adjourned.

From the New York American—Extra.

THIRTY-NINE DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

BY EXPRESS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 7, 1841, 5 P. M.

We have again the pleasure of placing before the readers of the New York American, *exclusively*, thirty-nine days later from Canton.

Ann McKim having been telegraphed below, we immediately sent a steamboat after her and received our papers and letters a little before 5 o'clock. The Ann McKim left Macao the 29th of July, and has made her passage in the very short time [for this season of the year] of one hundred and twenty three days. We annex extracts from letters and papers.

"Sir Henry Pottinger, the new British Plenipotentiary, boarded the Ann McKim in the China Sea, on his way to Canton. No material changes had transpired, and matters remained in the celestial empire pretty much as at our last advices.

Lin and *Kang* have both been sentenced to transportation, to proceed forthwith to Tukerstan, while *Keshen* has been again taken into favor by the Emperor. No good can accrue to England if *Keshen* is to treat with the English Plenipotentiaries.

The second supplement to the Canton Register of July 27th, the latest paper received, give the particulars of a tremendous *tyfoon* which commenced on the 21st July, and lasted to the 29th.

H. M.'s Cutter Louisa, Lord J A. W. Beauclerk in command, with their Excellencies Sir J. Gordon Bremer, and Capt. Charles Elliott on board, and the Schooner, Young Hebe, Mr. Temple in command, left Macao, for Hong Keng on the 20th. On the ensuing Friday, Sir G. Bremer, and Capt. Elliott, were brought back to Macao in a small Chinese boat, the cutter having been wrecked on the island of Koulan, near the village of Feisha. The Register says:

H. M's Joint Plenipotentiaries were at first rather roughly treated; the Commodore was, we have heard, knocked down and stripped; and had not the man who brought their excellencies back to Macao in his boat interfered in their behalf and protection, the English expedition in China would probably have been deprived of both its civil and military heads.

The man called himself a comprador, took the ship wrecked people into his house, and gave them food; Sir. G. Bremer landed on the praya grande in a red Guernsey frock and drawers; the price of their rescue was $3000; Lieut. Fowler, Lord A. W. Beauclerk, and the rest of the crew were brought back to Macao on Sunday by a Lorcha, and a boat of Her Majesty's ship Herald, which had been despatched for that purpose.

Much damage was done to the shipping, of which we find this account:

The City of Derry cut away her mizen mast and lost her fore maintopmasts in the Lautao passage, where she was suddenly overtaken by the tyfoon on her way from the river to Macao Road.

The Forfarshire, which vessel was missing on Thursday last, has been found, with foremast and rudder gone.

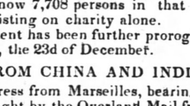
H. M.'s ships Algerine and Thomas Grenville are reported to be totally dismasted in

REPORT OF SHIP "ANN McKIM" ON HER PASSAGE FROM CHINA TO NEW YORK, 1841.

July 31st—Proceeded to sea from Macoa Roads—American vessels left at Macao—Barque Lintin; sch Anglona. American vessels left at Whampoa—Brig Barbara; barque Lima. The ship America blown on shore at Hong-Kong in a tyfoon on the 24th July, was condemned. August 8th, lat. 13 40, long 118 00, was boarded by the cutter of the British steamer "Sesostras," from Bombay for China, having on board Sir Henry Pottinger, and Admiral Sir Wm. Parker. The Lieutenant who boarded us said that on their arrival at Macoa a strict blockade would be put on immediately at Canton. Sept. 5, came to anchor off Anje Village; same time ship Naples, from Boston bd. for Manilla. Sept. 6, sailed from Anje Roads. Sept. 21, James Berry, seaman, (native of Denmark) fell from the foreyard on deck and died immediately. Oct. 27th, Roger Williams, of Baltimore, seamen, died of the dysentery, after an illness of 53 days. Dec. 8th, at 11 A. M., passed Sandy Hook Light House, after a passage of 128 days from China, and 95 days from Anje.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer, December 9.

ARRIVAL OF THE



Steam Ship

ACADIA.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We have late and interesting intelligence from Europe, received by the Acadia at Boston. It was brought to this city by express for the Philadelphia Ledger, from whose *extra* we copy the details.

The Acadia arrived at Boston at 4 o'clock on Tuesday.

Queen Victoria has given birth to a Prince, and mother and child are both doing well.

Intelligence from Canton to the 25th of August has been received, one month later than by the Ann McKim, which arrived at New York on Monday, with dates to the 20th of July.

The Queen Dowager Adelaide is distressingly ill.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.—The long and anxiously expected event has occurred at last, and the English nation is rejoicing over the birth of a Prince of Wales This event occurred on the 9th ult. As soon as it became known, the Tower guns thundered forth the proclamation of the royal birth, with a hundred guns: the bells in all the metropolitan churches were set ringing, and the union-jack was hoisted on the steeples.

Her Majesty and the infant Prince are both doing well.

The infant Prince, as eldest son of the Monarch, succeeds to the title of Duke of Cornwall, and at once enters upon the enjoyment of the ducal revenue for his sole use. In a few days he will be created Prince of Wales. George the Fourth was so created when he was seven days old. The other titles usually conferred on the infant are the Earldom of Chester in England, the Dukedom of Rathsay, Earldom of Garrick, and Barony of Renfrew in Scotland. The Prince of Wales is a constituent part of the order of the Garter, hence he becomes a Knight of the Garter as soon as he is created Prince of Wales.

Wherever the news was received, the bells were set ringing, and cannon fired; and at the Theatres the audience rose and gave "three times three;" with cries of "God save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor of Dublin handed in the sum of £100 as a contribution from the Repeal Association of PITTSBURGH, U. S.

Another Attempt to enter Buckingham Palace.—A madman has been arrested for attempting to enter Buckingham Palace. He played off various "fantastic tricks."

Execution of Robert Blakesley—This event took place at Newgate on the 13th ult. The culprit appeared to struggle severely for two or three minutes before he ceased to exist. He confessed that he did not intend to kill Burdet, but aimed the blow at his own wife.

The misery and destitution in Paisley, so far from suffering any diminution, continues to increase. The Glasgow Argus states that there are now 7,708 persons in that unhappy town subsisting on charity alone.

Parliament has been further prorogued until Thursday, the 23d of December.

FROM CHINA AND INDIA.

An express from Marseilles, bearing the advices brought by the Overland Mail from India reached London at an early hour on Friday morning. The steamer Atalanta had arrived at Bombay from China, having on board the late plenipotentiary, Captain Elliott, and the ex-commodore, Sir J. Gordon Bremer. The arrival of the Atalanta brought the intelligence from China down to the 24th Aug Though nothing decisive had occurred, the news is nevertheless highly important as regards the future. Captain Elliott and Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer proceeded with the Overland Mail through Egypt.

The dates of the advices are, from China, Aug 24; from Singapore Sept. 4, from Calcutta Sept. 11; from Madras Sept. 15, and from Bombay Oct. 1.

Sir Henry Pottinger, and the new Admiral, Sir Wm. Parker, arrived at Macao on the 9th August, and proceeded, without delay, to execute their important duties. In the Hongkong Gazette, of the 12th, a notification was published by the new Plenipotentiary, and a copy of his own commission from the British Crown. Both documents are of high importance, and the former is annexed. From the latter it would appear that Sir Henry Pottinger is sole Plenipotentiary, and altogether independent of any control on the part of the Indian Government. The notification declares that war subsists between the British and the Chinese, but that the existing truce should be observed at Canton unless infringed upon by the Chinese authorities. It also warns all foreigners against placing themselves or their property in danger, as there might be a collision. The island of Hongkong is to be retained until her Majesty's decision is known.

The Plenipotentiary sent his secretary to Canton, with a notification of his appointment and arrival to the Chinese authorities. A letter was also said to have been addressed to the Emperor, to which an answer was expected at a northern station; Chusan has been named.—the interference of the Kwang-chow-foo, or mayor of Canton, had been refused. He sought, as on former occasions, an interview with the British Plenipotentiary, but it was refused, and he was referred to the secretary. The imperial commissioners and the other mandarin authorities at Canton are described as alarmed by these new measures, particularly as the British expedition has proceeded to the northward. It is said that they offerred a large sum of money to delay the departure of the fleet, which was declined. These decided proceedings on the part of Sir H. Pottinger have given satisfaction to the British merchants and all concerned.

The aspect of commercial affairs, though not immediately encouraging, was much better than could have been expected. Many of the British Merchants had returned from Canton to Macao, principally, it was believed, because they had found it impossible, just then to transact business.

If they do not like Canton, says the writer, they will conduct their business on board their ships at Whampoa. Indeed, we have heard that a few chops of fresh congou have already arrived and been sold to an Engligh house, the price to be settled when the season's trade is regularly opened. This latter sentence sounds rather odd under existing circumstances, but we have little doubt that busines will be done this season with the merchants of Canton.

The latest advices from Canton, which extend to the 21st August, represent every article of import, both from England and India, as lower than was ever before known in China. This extreme depression, was attributed to the scarcity of money arising from the abstraction of the six millions of dollars to pay for the ransom of Canton, and to the absence of the shroffs who were in the habit of making large advances on goods; but who had withdrawn their capital in consequence of their want of confidence in the existing temporary settlement of affairs. Another cause was, that the Hong merchants had been compelling the teamen to take payment in cotton, and other goods, and the latter, anxious to realize, had been doing so in many cases, at a fearful sacrifice.

FRANCE.—It is said that the French Chambers will assemble on the 27th of December.—There are still rumors of Ministerial modifications, and the members of the present Cabinet are by no means united as to the distribution of portfolios, rendered necessary to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

Some of the Paris papers state that King Louis Philippe has sent an autographic letter to Queen Victoria, to congratulate her Majesty on the birth of the young prince.

The French Government is assembling 25,000 men at Perpignan, and 24,000 at Bayonne, with a strong force at Toulouse, which is to answer the double purpose of reserve for a Spanish intervention and police to keep the Toulousians quiet.

SPAIN.—Madrid Journals have been received to the 9th ultimo. Two officers implicated in the insurrection of the 7th ult., Lieutenants Bora and Gobernado, were shot in Madrid on the 9th ult.

The Captain-General and the Political Chief of Valencia had been ordered to Madrid to account for having consented to the murder of the Carlist Ex-Governor of Murella.

Our accounts from Bayonne of the 13th inst. state, that the peasants of Navarre who were betrayed into the last insurrection were fast returning to their homes. Col. Paz, formerly an aid-de-camp of O'Donnel, and one of the prisoners lately confined in the citadel of San Sebastian, had arrived in Bayonne. French troops still continued to march to the Spanish frontier.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

COTTON MARKET.—We have had a very moderate demand for Cotton to-day, the sales being only 2000 bales, consisting (with the exception of 500 Surats, 3¾d to 3⅞d) almost entirely of American description. Prices are unchanged

From the New York American.

SCOTLAND—RANDOM SKETCHES.

Entrance into Scotland—The Cheviot Hills—Teviotdale—Jedburgh—The Border Wars—Walter Scott as Sheriff—Minto Crags—Abbetsford---Melrose Abbey---Dryburgh Abbey---Scott's Tomb.

Land of Song and of Story; home of Philosophy and Chivalry; synonym of Virtue and Valor; SCOTIA, hail! How my heart bounded with wild emotion when from the moor-hills of England's Northumberland, my eyes caught the blue tops of thy Cheviot, standing like faithful sentinels to guard the entrance into thy enchanted dominions!

My blood quickened its current when the coachman, pointing to a little monument by the road-side, said, "That, Sir, is the Border-Stone." Shame on my sluggish heart, if it had not hurried its pulses at such an annunciation. Why, our very horses caught the inspiration when they snuffled the Caledonian breezes. They plunged at full gallop into the vale of the Teviot, and flew so fleetly through its verdiant fields, that I fancied I was riding on the wings of the wind.

SCOTLAND! Years ago, and when a cold ocean rolled between us, a throng of thrilling associations would leap to life at the bare mention of thy name. Now I inhale thy balmy air, redolent with the wild flowers of poesy and romance.

Never, never, dear C—, shall I forget the moment when I drew my first Scottish breath. I have marked the period in Life's Calendar, as the day of days.

We entered Roxburghshire, one of the border counties. Teviotdale, (which constitutes its southern portion,) now so quiet and peaceful, has witnessed more sanguinary turmoil, than any other spot of equal extent in the kingdom. Its every turf was crimsoned with the blood of the fierce Border Wars of the 15th and 16th centuries; and its stone and spring and tree mark the *locale* of some single combat or some congregated battle, whose story has stained the page of Scottish history. My first halting was at Jedburgh, the county seat of Roxburgh; a town of some 5000 inhabitants, which has figured conspicuously in the red annals of the Border.—The seat of a strong castle, and hemmed in on every side by the fortified residences of Lowland chieftains, it was the central point of attack and defence in those bloody times. Its own warriors were distinguished for their valor. Their famous war-cry, "*Jethart's here!*" seconded by their impetuous charge, decided the day at the hard-fought battle of Reidswair.

Having appeased my appetite at the well-stored table of the inn, I procured a guide, and sallied out to feast on the storied wonders which cluster so thickly in and around this ancient burgh. While wandering through the aisles of its celebrated Abbey—now in ruins—my conductor led me into a little chapel on one side of the choir, in which a classical school was formerly kept, and where Thompson, the poet, was educated. Tradition tells us that the young bard was sent up from Southdarn (a village in this vicinity) to Edinburgh, to enter the university. He rode on horseback behind his father's servant. But his heart was among his native hills; and the sombre walls of the university looked so gloomy that James took one glance at them, and started on foot for Southdearn, reaching home sooner than the servant, and meeting his astonished parents with the remark "I can study better on the braes of Southdearn than in Edinburgh." To this juvenile freak, perhaps, the world is indebted for the immortal "Seasons." My old cicerone remembered the time, nearly 40 years ago, when Walter Scott was Sheriff of this judicial circuit, and used to march from the inn to the court house at Jedburgh, in the Judge's procession, to the music of a cracked trumpet, drest in a brisk cocked hat with a long sword dangling by his side. Lockhart, you know, tells an amusing story in his life of Scott about Wordsworth and his daughter, when returning from a highland tour, meeting Scott here on one of those occasions when the Minstrel laid aside the gentle harp for the Sheriff's avenging steel. Scott, conscious of the ridiculous figure he was to cut, begged the philosophic bard not to watch the procession, or enter the court while it was in session, Wordsworth was too fond of a joke to heed him; and on rejoining Scott, they had a hearty laugh over his chapeau and rusty broadsword. How hard to force the imagination to recognize in the "Author of Waverly" a Sheriff of a county serving writs on John Doe and Richard Roe, or the clerk of a court swearing witnesses in the case of Bullum vs. Bostum!

Leaving Jedburgh, my first adventure was to the country people call Barnhill's Bed. You remember the Lay of the Last Minstrel:—

On Minto Crags the moon-beams glint,
Where Barnhill hewed his bed of flint;
Who flung his outlawed limbs to rest,
Where falcons hang their giddy nest,
'Mid cliffs from whence his eagle eye
For many a league his prey could spy;
Cliffs, doubling, on their echoes borne,
The terrors of the robbers's horn.

The last echo of the robber's horn long since died away, and now this romantic height lifts the curtain from the peaceful bosom of Teviotdale, displaying its picturesque swells and cadences, dotted with mansions and castles, around which the renowned stream slowly saunters towards its ocean-home.

Though I must not tarry to describe, even thus carelessly, the numerous places sacred to song and story which I visited on my leisurly tour to Edinburgh, I cannot hope for your pardon unless I linger for a little while around Abbotsford, Melrose, and Dryburgh—names canonized by their connection with the life and writings of Walter Scott. These places are situated within five or six miles of each other, in a lap of a beautifully diversified country, where nature, and art, and genius have scattered their treasures with so liberal a hand, that every rood of ground is consecrated by soul-moving historical and romantic associations.

Several hours were spent in inspecting the rare collection of curiosities (a tame word) with which the Wizard of the North filled his late mansion at ABBOTSFORD, and in walking through those grounds which his fame has immortalized. The house stands in a valley on the banks of the Tweed, guarded by the Eildon and other lofty hills. It has greatly altered since our Washington Irving described it as being, in 1816, "a snug gentleman's cottage, with something rural and picturesque in the appearance—the whole front overrun with evergreens, and immediately above the portal a great fan of elk horns branching out from beneath the foliage, and giving the cottage the appearance of a hunting lodge." It is now a large, irregular, castellated building, of a style of architecture strictly *sui generis*, claiming kindred neither with the Grecian, Gothic, Norman or Saxon ages, but embodying the freaks and whims of one of the most original and extraordinary men of the present century. To complete his portraiture, it seems accessary that such a man should have built such a house! Yet, the truth of what the accomplished writer above quoted says, is a sad deduction from the pleasure with which every admirer of Sir Walter Scott looks upon this singular mansion.—"Happy would it have been for him, could he have contented himself with his delightful little vine covered cottage, and the simple, yet hearty and hospitable style, he lived in at the time of my visit. The great pile of Abbotsford, with the huge expense it entailed upon him, of servants, retainers guests and baronial style, was a drain upon his purse, a task upoh his exertions, and a weight upon his mind which finally crushed him."

Two miles down the Tweed, from Abbotsford, stands MELROSE ABBEY; one of the most fondly cherished relics of the olden days, which Scotland affords. A rare link in the chain of events which connects the shadowy past with the bright present, it is dear to all students of antiquity as a mere ruin To me it had higher attractions, as being associated with one of the brighest emanations of a great genius. As a specimen of rich architecture, broken down by the weight of centuries, its beauties are of a sombre hue. Its hoary walls tell of the spring and the autumn of time. As I walked through it and around it, under the pale light of the moon, it responded to the description in the lay of the last Minstrel:

So coldly sweet, so deadly fair;
We start, for soul is wanting there.
It is the loveliness in death,
That parts not quite with parting breath;
But beauty with that fearful bloom,
That hue which haunts it to the tomb.

You recollect Scott's description of the Abbey by moonlight. When he sketched that beautiful picture, he had never seen Melrose by "the pale moonlight"—so said the old lady who *keeps the key*. The Matron who unlocked to me its wonders, gave me a quarto-volume of chit-chat gossip about the Minstrel of Abbotsford; whom she called her "intimate and particular friend." Nor was this mere talk. She is proud to show her visitors several presents which "the gude mun" gave her; and I saw a tear glisten in her eye when she spoke of his death. The frank, generous manners of Sir Walter, made him a great favorite in the circle of his humble neighbors.

Farewell, old Melrose! Crumble though thou mayest, and crumble though thou wilt, the Minstrel's harp has waked echoes within thy dusky walls, which will reverberate forever.

In a secluded spot further down the Tweed, surrounded by a grove of of aged trees, and listening to the ripple of the adjacent river, are the imposing ruins of DRYBURGH ABBEY. In one of its aisles is a small burial place, which was given to the Scott family in 1791, by the Earl of Buchan. Here sleeps the dust of THE AUTHOR OF WAVERLY. As I looked upon his narrow tomb, I could but regret that it had not been made at Melrose.

Yours, truly,
MANHATTAN.

ANTI-ABOLITION PAPER.—L. GREELY CURTISS, well known in this city as the publisher of the Pittsburgh Herald, and a vender of Patent Medicine, has issued proposals for publishing an Anti-Abolition paper in Cincinnati: He had better stick to his pills.

COLD WEATHER AT THE WEST.—The St. Louis Republican, of Dec. 1, states that ice from the Upper Mississippi had commenced running past that city, and that the Illinois river was closed at Peru. The Upper Mississippi trade was considered as closed for the season.

"THE WAY OF TRANSGRESSORS IS HARD.—A Doctor N

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE & Co.

NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH....DECEMBER 14, 1841.

MORALITY.—A morning sheet tells us that on last *Sabbath* its editor "took a stroll through Allegheny for the *double purpose* of *relazing*" himself, and "to come across something which might interest" his readers. After telling us of his adventures and observations, not forgetting "agreeable converse" on the "*corner* of the Diamond," he remarks, "We did not see the slightest *indecorum* or *disregard* of the *Sabbath*, in the whole city of Allegheny"—not even, we suppose, when he himself was desecrating holy time "trying to come across something to *interest* his *readers*," and gossipping at the corners of the streets. His "readers" must possess queer notions of *morality*, and be dreadfully hard to please, if they require such conduct on the part of the editor to "interest" them. The church-going people of Allegheny must have been highly gratified with the presence of this editor on the "corner of the Diamond," gaping at funerals, staring into the faces of the women, reading hand-bills, examining the mud, and picking up something to "*interest*" his "*readers*" on the *Sabbath-day*. Certainly his *morals* need no "*relazing!*" This, too, by an editor too *moral* to touch politics.

CAIRO NOTES.---The St. Louis Republican, of Monday, 6th inst., says that on the Saturday previous "there was no buying or selling of the Cairo notes, that we heard of. The brokers, who bought on the day previous, said they had as much as they desired. The Mutual continued to receive them as heretofore."

TENNESSEE.---All attempts to elect United States Senators by the Legistature of this State has so far proved abortive, and we will not disgust our readers by giving the disgraceful scenes that are daily enacted by the Loco Foco members in their too successful attempts to defeat an election. The Convention has met daily, since it was first organised, but owing to the pertinacious absence of the Loco Foco members of the Senate, no quorum can be obtained by which to do business. Mr. Speaker Turney, after voting to go into an election, has again gone back to his Loco Foco friends, and refuses to meet the Convention.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.--From the Republican, we learn that a fire broke out in St. Louis, on Saturday evening, the 4th inst., on Water street, one door above the corner of Locust, in a three story stone building, occupied by Mr. J. M. RODGERS as a grocery and commission store. The wind being high, and the stores being filled with combustible matter, the fire was not subdued until the row in which the fire originated was consumed. The buildings belonged to the estate of Mr. Mullanphy, and were occupied, besides Mr. Rodgers, by Mr. How, Leather Merchant, Messrs. Woods & Shaw, Messrs. T. La Beaume & co:, Mr. Jonas Newman, Grocers; and Messrs. Stearnes & Springer, grocers and Commission Merchants.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—MR. EDWARD C. DARLINGTON is now associated with Mr. MIDDLETON in the editorship of that sterling Antimasonic paper, the Lancaster Examiner and Herald.

MR. J. C. VAUGHAN has been associated with J. C. WRIGHT, Esq., in the management of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Twenty-seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1841.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the Annual Expenditures of the Department.

On motion of Mr. Wise, it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Hopkins to proceed to the election of a chaplain,

Mr. W. C. Johnson moved to postpone the consideration of the special order, viz: the Report on the Rules, until to-morrow. After some debate of a desultory character on the expediency of substituting "Monday," Mr. J. modified his motion so as to lay the Report for the present on the table.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 96, nays 88. So for the present the Report lies on the table.

After another ineffectual attempt, by Mr. Cushing, to proceed to the election of a chaplain, Mr. Fillmore offered the following:

Resolved, That for the further organization of the House, in addition to the Standing Committees provided for by the Rules, the Speaker appoint the following select Committees for the Session, to consist of nine members each—

A Select Committee on the plan of Finance recommended in the President's Message.

A Select Committee on the Smithsonian Bequest.

A Select Committee on the apportionment of Representatives to Congress.

Mr. Cave Johnson contended that this resolution was not in order.

The Speaker decided that it was in order. Mr. Johnson appealed from the decision.

Messrs. Proffit, Clifford and others supported the appeal, but on the question being taken, the decison of the Chair was affirmed.

The resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 113 to 83.

Mr. W. C. Johnston offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed by the Speaker, on the subject of establishing a National Foundry for the fabrication of ordinance for the use of the Army, Navy, and forts of the United States, and for testing improvements and models in that line of the National defence, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Eve., Dec. 9.

Affairs of Ohio.—Facts for the People.—We note in the Governor's Message the following brief facts:

1. The interest on the Public Debt has been *punctually* paid, and money enough obtained to carry on the Public Works.

2 Of the Public Works the following is the condition:—The *Muskingum* improvement is finished from Zanesville to Marietta. The *Hocking Canal* is finished except ten miles. The *Miami Canal Extension* wants but eighty-eight miles to be finished from Cincinnati to Maumee Bay.

3. When these works are finished, there will be in the state of Ohio, SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY MILES OF CANALS owned by the State.

4. The TOLLS on these Canals, this year, paid into the Treasury, amount to FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is sufficient to pay the interest on *eight millions of dollars*.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This document gives a succinct and lucid view of the condition of this highly important branch of the public service.

It exhibits the condition and force of the Army, now consisting of 10,694 troops (including 728 commissioned officers) and requiring 1838 recruits to complete its organization. During the last year 4922 were recruited.

The condition of the Northern and Northeastern frontier, and Florida, is exhibited; suggestions of reform regarding the grade, pay, &c. of officers, and pensions, &c., are thrown out: the necessity for an increase of force, to man the forts and posts, both inland and maritime, &c., is recommended, &c., &c.

The defences of the country are considered under three heads, viz:—1st, Protection on the Western frontier against Indian hostilities. 2d, Precautions against Colonial aggressions, at the North; and 3d. The defence of the Maritime frontier.

The Report must be read, to be properly appreciated. We invite the public attention to it, without presuming to anticipate their judgment upon it. We need not say that it behooves every man in the country to know its condition; and he can be easily made acquainted with it, as far as respects this branch of the public service, by an attentive perusal of this Report.—*Madisonian.*

DR MATHER'S ACCOUNT of the origin of the Thanksgiving Festival:

"In one of the first summers after their sitting down at *Plymouth*, a terrible *Drought* threatened the Ruin of all their summer's *husbandry*. From about the middle of *May* to the middle of July, an extreme hot Sun beat upon the Fields without any rain, so that all the *Corn* began to Wither and Languish, and some of it was irrecoverably parched up. In this Distress they set apart a Day of *Fasting* and *Prayer;* in the Morning of which Day there was no sign of any Rain, bu tbefore the evening the Sky was overcast with Clouds, which went not away without such easy, gentle, and yet plentiful *Showers* as revived a great part of their decayed Corn for a comfortable Harvest."....."The *Harvest* which God thus gave to his pious people, caused them to set apart another Day for solemn *Thanksgiving* to the glorious "Hearer of Prayers."

From the Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

THE TRADE OF THE VALLEY OF THE OHIO.

We have copied to-day, from the Pittsburgh Gazette, the following Table showing the amount of Tolls charged on the main lines of public works, of New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. These different routes lead from Tide Water to the Ohio River, and it will be seen that the tolls on Dry Goods and Groceries passing on the Pennsylvania Canals and Rail Roads of 393 miles, exceed the Tolls on the New York and Ohio Canals, united, of 672 miles. But this is not all:—By the Pennsylvania routes goods are delivered at Pittsburgh, while by the New York and Ohio route they are delivered several miles below, where the water is seldom too low for Steamboat navigation. But even this is not the worst of the case; not only the tolls but the transportation is also higher.

Is there any wonder then that the tolls on the Pennsylvania works are diminishing, while those on the New York Canal are increasing? We ask the attention of every candid and sensible man to this Table, and ask him to say whether the interest, honor and credit of Pennsylvania do not demand immediate reform. The expenditure of $40,000,000 to reach the trade of the Mississippi Valley is now a heavy tax upon our people. Has this vast sum been expended for nothing? The route through Pennsylvania is the shortest and the best, and if properly managed would command the trade of the Ohio in defiance of the efforts of any other State.

In reforming the management of the Public Works we hope the sinister designs of party will not be seen. The question is higher than party. Our SYSTEM is wrong. The Columbia and Portage Rail Roads should be managed exclusively by the State, or the whole line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh should be leased to individuals. As it is, it would be of little use to reduce the tolls, as there would be a corresponding addition to freight. Individual enterprise is driven off from the canals by the monopoly of transportation companies on the rail roads. A man with a few hundred dollars, two horses and a boat, cannot get his load over the railroads without paying tribute to these companies. The consequence is, there is no competition such as cheapens freight on the Ohio and New York canals.

The friends of Internal Improvements in this Commonwealth, have from the commencement of the system, in the public prints, legislative speeches and reports, and in Executive Messages, urged the appropriation of money in order to secure the trade of the Great Lakes. We have created a dect of nearly $40,000,000, and constructed a splendid system of Public Improvements, of which we are proud, and which the sterling honesty of our people will sustain. *There is a continuous line of steamboat navigation, railroads and canals finished and in operation from the Delaware at Philadelphia, through Pennsylvania to Cleveland on the Lakes*, 665 *miles*. The N. York route is 700 miles. Why then should the trade of the great Lakes be abandoned? Six ports only, on Lake Erie, sent through the Erie Canal to New York, in 1840, to the New York Treasury, at the reduced rate of tolls, upwards of 360,815 dollars! This year the amount will be increased, and as Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, are already beginning to be the great wheat district of the union—as it can be raised more cheaply there than in any other place, the quantity quoted above is but a type of what it will soon be. And is this tonnage and trade to be abandoned? All the agricultural produce of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys will not this year, with our high tolls, yield half the income to our Treasury. Are we blind? Are we stultified? Why, goods are shipped from *Philadelphia* by the way of New York to *Beaver*, in our own State, more than 900 miles, and cheaper than through Pennsylvania!! For what are we constructing, at the expense of millions, a canal, 140 miles long, from Beaver to Erie? This route to the lake is but 3 miles nearer than the one now finished from Philadelphia through the Beaver, Cross-Cut and Ohio Canals to Cleveland, while it is 108 miles nearer from New York city to the Ohio River!

It is time for Pennsylvania to rouse from her fatal lethargy. The tolls must be reduced to the New York prices, but before this is done, *something else must be done.* The State must exclusively manage the Columbia and Portage roads, or the reduction of tolls will do little more than benefit the forwarding companies.—But if the State will carry every man's freight over the rail roads at the same price, then men of small capital will become forwarders, and competition will reduce the freight.

Suppose a man living in Beaver or Mercer, now purchases in Philadelphia four tons of Dry Goods; if he is a prudent man he makes the following calculation:

PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE.

I must pay, to Pitts'g, per ton,	$33,60,	$134,40
" " Beaver,	2,24	8,96
" " on the whole route	$35,84	$143,36

NEW YORK ROUTE.

From Philad'a to N. York, per ton	$1,50	$6,00
From New York to Buffalo,	15,68	62,72
From Buffalo to Cleveland,	2,00	8,00
From Cleveland to Beaver,	10,00	40,00
From Philadelphia through N. York and Cleveland to Beaver,	29,18	116,72
From Phil'a thro' Pitts'g to Beaver,		$143,36
" " " N. York to Beaver,		116,72
Saving on 4 tons by way of N. York,		$26,64

Would any man, under such circumstances, ship goods by the Pennsylvania route to Beaver? Much less could he ship another inch towards the lakes. It is too much to ask a man, out of true patriotism to pay $6,66 per ton extra.

But what effect will this have upon the revenue of the State, the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and the commerce of Philadelphia! So far as the State is concerned, we have already shown that if such a state of things is to continue, it will rob us of our revenue, prostrate our credit, and probably result in unavoidable dishonor. But the people of the State, independent of public considerations, are deeply interested. Upon the success of the public works depends their prosperity Let the public works fail, and who will ever invest money in Pennsylvania? Enterprise will leave the State; and the value of real estate will be reduced more than $100,000,000. Philadelphia which has been the pride of the Commonwealth, will find her trade deserting her, and with it her capital and enterprize. The people of the West will not long purchase goods in Philadelphia when they can be transported cheaper from New York, and when those who are indebted to Philadelphia merchants pay up they will purchase in New York or Boston.—As it now is, even Boston is sending on her great railway and the Erie Canal, her manufactures to Lake Erie for $24,63 per gross ton, while Philadelphia must pay by the Pennsylvania route $45,82.

Our only object in showing these things, is to produce reform, and we call upon the people of all parties to lend a helping hand. Shall this state of things continue? Let the loudest response of "NO!" be shortly heard in our legislative halls.

☞We regret to state the death of Mrs. REBECCA MCLEAN, wife of Judge McLean of the Supreme Court. She died at Louisville on last Monday, and was interred in this city on Wednesday. Her life was a beautiful example of Christian piety, and she passed from earth at peace with the world and her God. For thirty years she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Cin. Gazette.*

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

The Census--Our State.

Although provision was made at the last session of Congress, to publish in the usual detail, the result ot the Census for 1840 still the labor of arrangement is so great, that some time must elapse ere we have authentic returns. We however copy the following interesting facts from the Philadelphia Inquirer, in relation to our state:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Counties.	*Pop. 1840.*	*County Towns.*	*Pop. 1840.*
Adams,	23,044	Gettysburg,	1,908
Berks,	64,569	Reading,	8,410
Bucks,	48,107	{ Doylestown, { Bristol,	905 1,438
Chester,	57,515	West Chester,	2,152
Cumberland,	30,953	Carlisle,	4,351
Dauphin,	30,118	HARRISBURG,	5,980
Delaware,	19,791	Chester,	1,790
Franklin,	37,793	Chambersburg,	3,239
Lancaster,	84,203	Lancaster,	8,417
Lebanon,	21,872	Lebanon,	1,860
Lehigh,	25,785	Allentown,	2,493
Monroe,	9,789	Stroudsburg,	407
Montgomery,	47,241	Norristown,	2,937
Northampton,	40,996	Easton,	4,865
Perry,	17,096	Bloomfield,	412
Philadelphia city & co.	258,037		
Pike,	3,832	Milford,	648
Schuylkill,	29,053	Orwigsburg,	779
Wayne,	11,848	Bethany,	299
York,	47,010	York,	4,779
Total,	908,744		

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Allegheny,	81,235	Pittsburgh,	21,115
Armstrong,	28,365	Kittaning,	1,323
Beaver,	29,368	Beaver,	551
Bedford,	29,335	Bedford,	1,022
Bradford,	32,769	Towanda,	912
Butler,	23,378	Butler,	861
Cambria,	11,256	Ebensburg,	353
Centre,	20,492	Bellefonte,	1,031
Clearfield,	7,834	Clearfield,	
Clinton,	8,323		
Columbia,	24,266	Danville,	
Crawford,	31,724	Meadville,	1,319
Erie,	31,824	Erie,	3,412
Fayette,	33,574	Union,	1,710
Greene,	19,147	Waynesburgh,	
Huntingdon,	35,484	Huntingdon,	1,145
Indiana,	20,782	Indiana,	674
Jefferson,	7,253	Brookville,	276
Juniata,	11,080	Mifflintown.	420
Luzerne,	44,006	Wilkesbarre,	1,718
Lycoming,	22,649	Williamsport,	1,353
McKean,	2,975	Smethport,	
Mercer,	32,873	Mercer,	784
Mifflin,	13,092	Lewistown,	2,058
Northumberl'd,	20,027	Sunbury,	
Potter,	3,371	Cowdersport,	
Somerset,	19,650	Somerset,	638
Susquehanna,	21,195	Montrose,	663
Tioga,	15,498	Wellsborough,	
Union,	22,787	New Berlin,	679
Venango,	17,900	Franklin,	595
Warren,	9,278	Warren,	737
Washington,	41,279	Washington,	2,062
Westmoreland,	42,699	Greensburgh,	800
Total,	815,289		
	908,744		
Total of state,	1,724,033		

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—Upwards of twelve feet water in the channel. Weather damp, with occasional showers.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, intermediate ports to-day; and the Mentor, a new, large and beautiful boat, will leave for New Orleans to-day or to-morrow.

It is altogether probable that the navigation will continue for several weeks longer. Some of the knowing ones think the river will not close this season.

Extracts from the Baltimore Prices Current, for the week ending Friday evening, Dec. 10.

OFFICE OF THE "AMERICAN."

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—There is no change in the rates, and we continue to quote checks and drafts on New York and Boston at 3½ per cent. premium, on Philadelphia at 1½ per cent discount; and on Richmond at 3 per cent discount. Specie is selling at 3 to 3½ per cent premium, and Rail Road orders at 10 to 11 per cent discount.

HOGS.—There have been but two droves of Live Hogs in market during the week, all of which were readily sold at prices somewhat better than last week. On Wednesday one lot numbering 561 was taken by salters at $4 per 100 lbs., and subsequently the balance in market amounting to 430 head were sold at $4,15. Retail sales were afterwards made from the last lot to the butchers at $4 50 per 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—The transactions of the week are between 4000 and 5000 bags. At auction on Wednesday, the cargo of the brig Montezuma, from Rio de Janeiro, consisting of 2420 bags, was sold at 9¾ a 11 cts. averaging about 10 1-6 cts. Yesterday the cargo of the schooner Georgiana, comprising 1800 bags Rio, was sold at prices ranging from 9¾ to 10¼ cents. The prices bid yesterday are a shade higher than those of the day before—but both sales show a decline of ¼ to ½ cent from the public sale of last week.

Howard street Flour.—There is no change in the price of Howard street Flour since this day week. The demand during the present week has been to a fair extent, and the sales of good standard brands from stores have been uniform at $6,25, which we quote as the asking rate to-day, with rather less demand. We quote the wagon price at $6,12½.

Clover seed.—Limited sales have been made from stores during the week at $7 to 7,50, as in quality.

Flax seed.—The store price has declined a shade and we now quote at $1,45 and rather dull.

OILS.—Sales of Linseed from stores at $1,05. Moderate sales of Sperm Oils at $1 a $1,05 for Fall and $1,10 a $1,20 for Winter.

PROVISIONS—In the old Western Bacon there is no movement worthy of note. The stock continues very heavy and prices are nominally the same, viz. Prime assorted at 4 to 4½ cents; Sides at 4 to 4½ cents; Shoulders at 3 to 4 cents, and Hams at 4 to 7 cents as in quality. A sale of 200 this week of strictly prime quality at 7 cents, 4 mos. We note sales of about 31,000 lbs. Baltimore cured Sides this week in prime order at 5 cents, and 7,000 lbs. Hams of the same description, part of 1 and part new, at 9 cts. both cash. New Baltimore cured assorted Bacon is held at 6 cents.

SUGAR.---At auction to-day 134 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at $5,05a$6,65. By private contract we note a sale of 60 hhds. N. Orleans at $5,75.

WAGON FREIGHTS.---The rate to Pittsburgh has advanced a little, and we now quote at $1,-12 per 100 lbs. To Wheeling the price is $1,-25 per 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH...DECEMBER 15, 1841.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.—We occupy considerable room to-day with the Annual report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, but as it is a matter of great interest to every citizen of Pittsburgh, we do not think we could have better occupied our space. We have read the annual reports of this Company for several years with great pleasure. They are always well written, and present a clear and intelligent view of the operations of the Company. It now appears that the canal is entirely finished, and the Company out of debt, with a flattering prospect ahead of handsome dividends, and a constant increase of the value of the stock.

But there is one subject, incidentally mentioned in this report, which is of importance to this city, and especially important to the state, in order to render our public improvements perfect and profitable; which is, the continuation of the Pennsylvania Canal to Beaver. Were this done we should have a continuous route from Philadelphia to Cleveland, Portsmouth, &c., and, when the Erie Extension is finished, to Lake Erie. In the present condition of our state finances we would not recommend the state to undertake this work, but a company might be incorporated to perform it, or the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company might be induced to undertake it; the state to reserve to itself the power of regulating the tolls, and of purchasing it at some future day.

We should be glad to see the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company undertake this work, as the economy and wisdom with which the affairs of that company have been managed have secured the public confidence. There is idle capital enough now deposited in our banks to defray the whole expense of such a work.

THE MECHANICS MEETING.—We are gratified to observe that our Mechanics are properly aroused and are taking a right stand in reference to the subject of protecting Home Industry. The meeting on last evening was well attended, and a determination manifested to persevere in their good begun work. We hope that every friend of Home Industry will be present at the next meeting. We would suggest, also, the propriety of calling the Association about to be formed, if any distinction is to be made in the different classes of our fellow citizens, the "Mechanics and Farmers' Home League for the Protection of American Industry;" and that a county meeting be called, that the farmers, as wellas the mechanics in the country, can participate in the proceedings, and join in promoting the objects of so laudable an enterprize. Home Leagues have already been formed in different parts of the country, and a State association has been formed in New York. Immediate measures should be taken to form a State association for this commonwealth, as it would have a beneficial bearing upon the doings of the present Congress.

MORALITY.—The editor of a Morning paper, who visited Allegheny on the Sabbath for the double purpose of relaxing his frame, and catering to the appetites of his readers, "does not understand that morality which would confine a man to his church and his fireside," during the Sabbath; and says that a man has no right to render holy time "*irksome* and *disagreeable to himself*" by so doing. Poor fellow! he is much to be pitied! So lately married, yet finds his own *fireside irksome and disagreeable*. After the incessant toils of the week, he cannot find *relaxation* in the sublime truths of the gospel, and the calm pleasures of the domestic fireside. A queer way of procuring relaxation to an exhausted frame, by travelling through the mud, and seeking for something to interest his readers.

FOR TEXAS.—The steamboat Embassy, crowded with emigrants for Texas, left Louisville on the 9th inst., having been purchased especially for the purpose. The destination of

For the Gazette.

MEETING OF MECHANICS.

At a meeting of Mechanics, pursuant to a call published in the Daily American and Pittsburgh Gazette, requesting the Mechanics in, and those out of employment to meet at the Grand Jury Room of the old Court House on Tuesday evening, 14th December, 1841, to devise measures for protection of Home Industry, which will have a tendency to improve the currency, and increase the demand for their labor,

JOHN JACK was called to the Chair, and *G. W. Bradley* Sec'ry. The call being read the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and asked if any person present was prepared to offer their views on the subject. Mr. B. T. C. Morgan read a comment from the American Protector, of Hartford, Connecticut, on the speech of Gen. James Tallmadge. Mr. J. E. Sheridan offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read and discussed separately, and adopted with amendments.

WHEREAS—It is a power which has been claimed and uniformly exercised by the Congress of the United States, from the foundation of the government, to give protection and encouragement to Domestic Manufactures, by imposing duties on articles, the growth or manufacture of Foreign Nations, which by superior skill, larger capital, or cheapness of labor, have been found to come in competition with the industry of the country, and consequently injuriously affect the interests of the citizens: *And, Whereas*, such legislation has been found eminently productive of good to the great mass of the People of these United States, by prompting the investment of large capital in Mechanical and Manufacturing occupations—thereby giving honorable and profitable employment to the mechanic and artizan, by creating a ready home market for, and a fair remuneration to the cultivator of the soil: by giving growth to an immense internal and coasting trade, for the exchange of articles grown or manufactured in different sections of the Union: and, as a consequence of the internal prosperity of the country, giving a sure and profitable employment to the shipping and mercantile interests of the country. *But, Whereas*—This beneficial policy has been rudely interfered with by the act of Congress of June, 1833---usually known as "*The Compromise Act*"---by the provisions of which the reduction of imports on Foreign Goods will shortly be so great as to bring them into ruinous competition with the products of Domestic Labor---the effects of which will be the importation of immense quantities of Foreign Goods, and the consequent ruin of Domestic Manufactures, and the complete prostration of the agricultural and commercial interests of the country.

And Whereas, Our interests being bound up in the common bundle—we think it a duty which we owe to our fellow-citizens, to call their serious attention to this important subject; and, if, possible, by combination, make head against this gloomy state of things and, in the language of the Home League of New York, we "believe no better method can be adopted to accomplish this object speedily and permanently, than by the organization of societies devoted to a unity of American Interests, formed of associations from every State in the Union."

Therefore, *Resolved*, That we hold it to be the first duty of every good Government to afford by judicious legislation—honest and profitable employment to the great mass of its citizens—and that when it refuses or neglects to do this, its policy is inimical—and it has ceased to perform the duties for which it was established; and that as domestic industry is the great source of National wealth, and individual happiness and independence we have a right to demand protection against foreign competition.

Resolved, That as working men and mechanics, we have looked with anxiety and alarm upon the abandonment of the protective policy by our National Government—that it is the great sympathetic nerve of the nation—involving the lasting interests of all, and as such, we would urge upon all classes and conditions to join with us, heart and hand, in the patriotic effort to have a discriminating Protective Tariff established.

Resolved, That we disclaim utterly any intention of making the proposed association an instrument in the hands of any set of politicians, to accomplish sinister ends; and that the only, the grand object of it shall be to make plain, (by an array of irresistible facts) to the minds of our fellow-citizens, that their best and lasting interests are connected with the establishment of a *Discriminating Protective Tariff*; and that we will neither recommend to public favor, nor vote for any man who is not known to be firm in his adherence to such a course of policy.

Resolved, That we look upon the doctrine of Free Trade as a vain and delusive theory, suicidal to the best interests of any nation which desires to be independent or happy—that it never has been, nor never can be put into practice so long as men exist in separate societies or nations, and are operated upon by adverse interests.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of 5 persons be appointed to prepare a Constitution for the government of the proposed association, and that it make report to an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 21st instant.

Agreeably to the above resolution, the chair appointed the following Committee to draft a Constitution.

James E. Sheridan, Alexander Hay, Alexander Smith, B. T. C. Morgan and G. W. Bradley.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed at the next meeting, to draft an address to the citizens of Allegheny County, on the present and prospective position of affairs, and the necessity which exists for combination at the present time.

Resolved, That all papers in the City of Pittsburgh are hereby requested to give publicity to the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of J. Ripey the meeting then adjourned to meet in the same room on the 21st instant.

From the United States Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Directors of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company to the Stockholders.

In submitting their annual Report, exhibiting the proceedings, business and financial condition of the Company down to the present period, the Board of Directors take great pleasure in stating, that all the embarrassments, under which this enterprise has been brought into successful operation, have been surmounted; its liabilities cancelled; its business and revenue increased the present season more than 100 per cent. over that of the preceding year, and, that after paying all the current contingent expenses of the Company, there will remain in the Treasury at the close of Navigation, about forty thousand dollars. So far as the character of the work for strength and durability has been tested by two seasons of business, it has fully sustained the high reputation of the engineer having charge of its location and construction, the navigation having been kept up at a moderate expense for repairs.

Although the original design contemplated by the charter of the Company, of forming a continuou canal from the Ohio Canal at Akron to the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal, at or near Pittsburgh, has not yet been accomplished, still the amount of business which was immediately secured, and which has been so rapidly augmenting, since the communication has been thus partially opened, demonstrates its present importance, and evinces the wisdom and utility of the original project. By subjecting this line of communication, between Pittsburgh and Beaver, a distance of twenty six miles, to all the fluctuations and interruptions of the navigation of the Ohio river, not only suspends its business during the time its waters are too low for steamboat navigation, but by rendering it uncertain and insecure, drives much of the commerce between the Atlantic cities and the west, into other channels which would otherwise flow into this. It also incurs the additional expense of transhipment, stronage, and drayage, or by compelling the freight boats upon the river, creates a monopoly against which individual enterprise cannot successfully contend, the natural tendency of which is to keep up the price of transportation, at unreasonable rates.

Let this communication be once opened, so that boats could pass from any point on the Ohio Canal to Johnstown, where they could secure a return cargo, its business would be doubled, and individual enterprise would reduce the cost of transportation in the same ratio. So well satisfied were the Directors, by a comparison of the prices of transportation with those on the Ohio and New York canals, that this reduction could be sustained on the Pennsylvania improvements, that inquiries were made of some of the principal merchants in Pittsburgh, from whom information was obtained that by making separate contracts with individuals owning boats upon each side of the mountains, they procured their goods to be brought from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh at about half the customary charges of the transportation companies, and that the carriers were well satisfied with the stipulated prices and anxious to secure their business. Such has been the disparity in the cost of transportation compared with distances, that contracts have been made for the delivery of merchandize the present season from New York to Pittsburgh, by way of the New York, Ohio, and Cross Cut canals, a distance exceeding eight hundred miles, at one dollar and forty cents per hundred; while the customary charges by the transportation companies for the same articles from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, less than half the distance, have been greater. This disparity in prices cannot have arisen from excess of tolls, or any expense of transhipment to which the latter route is subjected more than the former.

On the former route, transhipments are required at Albany, Buffalo, and Cleveland; and were the whole amount of tolls remitted on the latter, the disparity although lessened would still be apparent. These facts are presented to show the reason why the wheat, flour and other productions of Beaver, Mercer and other counties bordering on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, have taken this circuitous route to market in preference to the shorter, quicker and safer one to Philadelphia or Baltimore.—The same system of monopoly formerly existed on the New York and Ohio Canals, and a simultaneous reduction, (by agreement of the officers having them in charge,) of twenty-five per cent. on the established rate of tolls on each, caused no reduction in the cost of transportation, until discriminating tolls were assessed, increasing with the increased charges for transportation. These measures, and the numerous individuals who have vested their small capitals in boats navigated by themselves in carrying the surplus produce of their immediate neighborhoods to market, and bringing merchandize in return, have reduced the cost of transportation on those canals to its present low standard by which they retain the carrying trade against such fearful odds in point of distance.

With a view of increasing the business, without reference to immediate returns, the Board of Directors at the opening of navigation carefully revised, and on many articles reduced the tariff of tolls, and on others, such as salt and flour, allowed a drawback equal to one-third of the tolls, on condition of its passing from the Ohio Canal through the entire line of this Canal, and also on all boats that should proceed from the Ohio Canal to Johnstown with their cargoes without transhipment.

The rates of toll established on this Canal are, on most articles, materially lower than those on the Ohio Canal, and are not intended to exceed them in any case.

The following list of articles, taken from the Collector's returns, comprises the principal items of business on which tolls have been charged during the present season up to the 1st of November:

Merchandise, including iron, glass and nails,	10,620,247	pounds.
Butter and cheese,	1,516,977	do
Pot and pearl ashes,	1,222,987	do
Pig iron,	1,016,000	do
Iron ore,	2,346,000	do
Extra baggage and furniture,	391,000	do
Flour,	36,500	bbls.
Salt,	12,486	do
Fish, whiskey, beef and pork,	1,610	do
Wheat,	147,124	bushels
Mineral coal,	377,000	do
Number of passengers, (returns from one office only rec'd,	1,384	
Number of miles conveyed,	68,000	miles.

Most of these important items, such as merchandize, wheat, salt and coal, have increased in amount more than one hundred per cent on the last year, the amount of merchandize being then about four millions of pounds; wheat about sixty thousand bushels, and coal less than one hundred thousand bushels.

The amount of tolls collected the last year was 13,250 dollars; this year, up to the fore part of November, the receipts amounted to more than $26,000, with a reasonable expectation that they would reach $30,000 before the close of navigation.

In consequence of the bad condition of the Beaver Canal, through a portion of which the business of this Canal must pass to reach the Ohio river, the navigation was interrupted by low water, and other obstructions, to such an extent that boats having more than half or two thirds of a load could not be passed during the month of July. On application to the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania to remedy this evil, although stating that they had no funds at command appropriated to this object, they promptly gave directions to the Engineer and Superintendent having it in charge to make such repairs as should be necessary to sustain the navigation through the season. A compliance with these instructions necessarily required the water to be drawn off, by which the navigation was suspended most of the month of August, nor was it in a condition to pass boats fully laden until the fall rains caused a rise in the streams. These interruptions not only diminished the receipt of tolls for the time being, but by compelling the forwarding and other merchants to give different orders for the transportation of goods, seriously injured the reputation of the line, and affected its business through the season.

There can be no doubt that these causes have lessened the amount of receipts the present season at least twenty-five per cent, and there is much reason to apprehend that the imperfect and insecure condition of that work will affect still more injuriously the business of this canal the ensuing season. Very extensive repairs are required to keep up the navigation upon it for any length of time—to do this will require the water to be drawn off, and consequently a suspension of business on the cross-cut canal, until the repairs are completed.

Notwithstanding these causes have tended to lessen the business and receipts upon this canal the present year, still if its utility and productiveness can be tested by a comparison of these items with those on the Ohio Canal from the first year of its operations down to a later period, we have good reason to be satisfied with its future prospects.

The Ohio Canal was opened about fifty miles south of Cleveland in 1827—was extended in 1728 about one hundred milas, and in 1832 was opened the whole distance to the Ohio river, about three hundred miles.

The following statement of the amount of tolls received on that canal is taken from the Canal Commissioners' reports:—

In 1827 the amount of tolls rec'd was			$1,500
1828	"	"	4,000
1829	"	"	7,000
1830	"	"	30,493
1832	"	"	79,982
1836	"	"	211,823
1838	"	"	382,135

In 1840 the Ohio Canal yielded an income of about seven per cent. on its cost of construction over and above all expenses of superintendence and repairs for the current year.

From the returns of the collector of the Ohio Canal at Cleveland, the point where all the merchandize from the New York Canal and Lakes is cleared, the following extracts are taken:

In 1827 the amount of tolls received at this office was	$916	
In 1827 the amount of merchandize cleared	521,020	pounds.
In 1838 amount of Tolls collected	$108,226	
In 1838 amount of m'dze. cleared	17,018,014	pounds.
In 1838 Wheat arrived	1,222,521	bushels.
" Flour arrived	282,831	barrels.
In 1839 amount of Tolls received	$137,762	
In 1839 amount of m'dze. cleared	17,455,703	pounds.
In 1839 Wheat arrived	1,520,477	bushels.
" Flour arrived	266,337	barrels.

By a comparison of these items with those of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, it will be seen that the amount of business already secured, far exceeds that on the Ohio Canal for the first three years—that the quantity of merchandize passing this canal the present season nearly equals two-thirds the amount of that on the Ohio Canal in 1839, and that the gross amount of tolls collected up to this time will equal the whole amount collected on the Ohio Canal for the four first years after it was in operation.

The following statement exhibits the financial accounts of the company at the present time.

AMOUNT OF RECEIPTS.

Cash credited to stock,		$1,264,477 52
Do. do. Mech

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 16, 1841.

RIGHT OF PETITION.—It seems the friends of the Right of Petition have been either outgeneralled or taken by surprise, in the House of Representatives, and that the 21st rule, which excludes Abolition petitions, has become a law of the House.

The way this has been brought about is as follows: On the first day of the Session, Mr. W. C. JOHNSTON moved that the rules and orders of the last session be adopted as the rules of the House, *until some action was had on the Report of a Select Committee* on the rules, appointed at the last session. Mr. ADAMS was opposed to this course, unless the 21st Rule, which excluded abolition petitions, should be stricken out, and offered an amendment to that effect, but it was rejected, ayes 84, nays 87.—On the next day, Mr. JOHNSTON's resolution was carried by a vote of 97 to 95; after he had so modified it as to make the Report of the Select Committee the special order of the day for Friday.

On Friday, Mr. JOHNSTON moved to lay the special order, the Report of the Select Committee, on the table, which was carried, yeas 96, nays 88.

Now the effect of this last vote is to prevent this subject again coming before the House unless taken up in regular order, except by a vote of *two-thirds*, which cannot be got, so that the friends of the Right of Petition have been completely defeated for the present, without the privilege of discussion. We have not yet seen the list of the yeas and nays, but shall publish them as soon as we do, that the people may see who are the friends and enemies of the Right of Petition.

MORMONS.---A late Warsaw Signal, in speaking of the late arrival of 250 Mormons from England, says, "we frankly confess, that with all our pre-conceived opinions of Mormons, and notwithstanding our frequent expression of the belief, that none but knaves or fools could be followers of Jo Smith; yet these English, to our astonishment, are many of them intelligent, well-informed and apparently very strong in the faith. The general appearance of the whole body is far more favorable than the same number of foriegn emigrants usually present.---How such men could ever become the dupes of the vilest and most palpable imposture that was ever countenanced by mankind; or how they could ever be induced to believe in a book that has "*Humbug*" stamped on every page, is to us a problem in human nature, most difficult of solution.

INDIANA.—We have not yet seen Gov. BIGGER's message, but from some notices of it we learn that he is opposed to the doctrine of *repudiation*. We are glad to hear it.

Snow fell to the depth of three inches in Iowa, near the last of November. Large quantities of ice were running in the Mississippi.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS.—A move has been made in Ohio to lower the pay of the members of the legislature. The Cincinnati daily Message is opposed to the measure, and gives some statistics to show that Ohio is more economical than the other large states in her salaries to public officers:

New York, Governor's salary $4,000, Chancellor's 3,000, Vice-Chancellor's 2,000, Supreme Judge's 3,000, Circuit Judge's 1,600, Superior Court of the city of New York 2,500.—*Pennsylvania*, Governor's salary $4,000, Supreme Judge's 2,000, and four dollars a day while on the circuit for travelling expenses, District Court of Philadelphia 2,600, Common Pleas Judges' 2,000. *Virginia*, Governor's salary $3,333, Judges of the Court of Appeals 2,500, Circuit Judges 1,500, and four dollars for every 20 miles of necessary traveling. *Ohio*, Governor's salary $1,500, Supreme Judges' 1,500, Superior Court of Cincinnati 1,200, Common Pleas Judges' 1,200. And about the same difference, in favor of Ohio, exists between the other officers of the Governments of these four States. Then take the four next largest, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Massachusetts, and the difference is still greater in favor of Ohio.

Of all the States, the members of the Legislatures of but one or two receive less than three dollars per day. Those of Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia, receive *four* dollars, and those of Louisiana *six*.

Directors of the Banks and Insurance Offices of Pittsburgh.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—John Graham, Alexander Laughlin, Jas. Thomson, Esq., Alex. Gordon, R. W. Poindexter, Jno. Irwin, (R. M.) C. Avery, Lewis Hutchison, Benj. Darlington, John Caldwell, G. W. Jackson, Wm. Holmes, David Shields.

MERCHANT'S AND MANUFACTURER'S BANK.—M. Tiernan, T. Scott, S. Smith, J. W. Burbridge, Jno. Freeman, Wm. M. Semple, G. E. Warner, F. G. Bailey, John Anderson, Pollard M'Cormick, Jno A. Shoenberger, Wilson M'Candless, Geo. R. White.

EXCHANGE BANK.—W. Robinson, jr., President, Harmar Denny, Jas. Anderson, S. P. Darlington, G. A. Bayard, Wm. Little, William B. McClure, A. P. Childs, Sol. Stoner, Josiah King, R T Kennedy, E. A. Brown, Geo. Weyman.

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.—Michael Allen, President, James S. Craft, Sec'y, Michael Allen, Charles Avery, Thos. Bakewell, Jas. Dalzell, Wm. Ebbs, Lewis Hutchison, Frederick Lorenz, Jas. May, Wm. C. Robinson.

Fireman's Insurance Company.—J. D. Davis, President, Saml. Gormly, Sec'y, W. Jackson, R. W. Poindexter, Robt. Beer, Wm. Bell, Geo. Ogden, C. Anshutz, Jas. Thompson, Alex. Gordon, F G. Bailie, Saml Smith.—*Pittsburg Intelligencer.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Convention, which had been in session, from day to day, since Thursday last, to elect Senators to Congress, agreeably to the resolution to that effect, passed by both houses of the General Assembly, the 1st inst., dissolved yesterday morning *sine die*.

The two houses were then called to order in their respective Halls, when, after spending a good deal of time in reading, and debating about correcting the Journal of the Convention, each house proceeded to the transaction of ordinary business.

At the close of the day, Mr. Bostick submitted to the House of Representatives a preamble and resolution, setting forth the improbability of effecting an election of Senators to Congress and laying off the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, agreeably to the new census, and resolving to adjourn *sine die* next Monday.

Mr. Bostick also said that his political friends, so far as he had conversed with them were to a man ready, if their opponents would do the same, to resign and submit the whole question to the Freemen of Tennessee. At present the horizon portends an adjournment and a general resignation.---*Nashville Banner, Dec. 8.*

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sat. eve. Dec. 11.

I regret to say that my hopes of a favorable issue from the deliberations of Congress this winter on the great subject of Currency and observation of the last two days. All *may* come right yet: I fervently hope it will; but I am by no means so sanguine now as two days ago.

On the surface all is calm and deliberative. Beneath the surface, there are eddies and cross-currents. Very little is *said* that need be deplored, but there are indications quite as significant as words. I hear objections started to the Fiscal project of the President which apply with equal force to *any* plan of Finance intended to operate beneficially on the Currency. Molehills, seen through the telescope of distrust and aversion, loom up like mountains.—But I will not anticipate evils.

Some soreness is felt with regard to the arrangement of Committees for the Session. The raising of three special Committees at the outset is regarded by some as a device for putting certain prominent but obnoxious Members out of their places on the regular Committees---Mr. Cushing, for instance, from that of Chairman of the Committee on Foreign affairs. We shall see. If Mr. C. is placed at the head of the Select Committee on Mr. Tyler's Fiscal project, I think he will have the best post in the house, and could afford to leave his place at the head of the Foreign Affairs. But then, the power is temporary only; and I believe it is unusual to leave a Member off a Standing Committee merely because he has been placed on a Special one.

The violent denunciation of the Message by the Globe appears not to find a response in the breasts of its party here. Some speak favorably of the Fiscal project, though vaguely, but the larger number are inflexibly mute. My opinion is that, though they will certainly oppose the President's plan if the Whigs support it, yet, if the Whigs reject it, they will take it up, amend it a little, and at least make a show of supporting it.

The President gave his first Congressional dinner party yesterday. His lady is in feeble health, and has been seriously ill. Mr. Spencer, Secretary of War, has been quite ill for three days, but is better to-day. Mr. Forward has not been at the Treasury Department these two days, being hard at work at home, I believe, on his unfinished Report. I trust it will be sent in on Monday, which, with the election of Chaplain and announcement of Committees, will be a busy day.

We have a high and cool north wind to-night after two or three days of mild weather, with clouds and some rain.

From the New York American.

Peter Scriber on the Currency and Tariff.

MR. EDITOR.---It is my opinion, that if the plan that is proposed by the President is adopted, we shall witness a signal improvement in our money affairs; but it should be adopted speedily; the evils at work are daily undermining and destroying what little is left of public and private confidence, and like a house on fire, a bucket of water timely applied will arrest a calamity which, if permitted to advance, will leave only a heap of ruins to tell where the house stood. I hope Congress will look to this and act promptly. If not, I hope the people will look to Congress, and mark well the conduct of all the members of that body.

The time has gone by for making long-winded speeches, and babbling day after day about this or that construction of the Constitution.—It never was the intention of the framers of the Constitution that any article of it should be open to any other than a plain common sense construction; such a construction as plain honest men would arrive at, not a twisting and twirling that pettifoggers are eternally seeking for. The wise men who framed the Constitution seemed to be fully aware that time would develope many necessities which it were idle then to attempt to describe and provide for; and so, whilst they interposed sundry checks, as well over the General Government as the States, in regard to the powers of each, they did not neglect to assert that Congress—the representatives of the people themselves—should exercise the power at all times of passing such laws as should in their judgment be best calculated to *carry into effect* the powers granted to Congress,—the *people* thus retaining the power to do as much good to themselves as they deemed expedient and proper, provided it did not go in the face of the Constitution. The people now want a currency,—all agree that it is absolutely necessary—but some say that Congress has no right to grant it; and why?—because the Constitution don't so expressly say this power is in Congress. But the Constitution does not say that Congress has *not* the power. What, then, should be the fair and patriotic construction of this silence.

The Constitution is silent on many things which the people, by their Congress, now enjoy by law. The Constitution does not say that foreign vessels shall not share in our coasting trade, even if they do it at half price; and yet Congress, by law, has determined that none but our own vessels shall enjoy this trade.

The Constitution says expressly that *gold* and *silver* shall be the only money that shall constitute a *legal tender* between man and man; but it does not pretend to prohibit Congress from adopting any means in addition to expedite trade and industry—and the people all know that *gold* and *silver*, as the only currency, are not calculated to effect this. They want something else; and that is a *good and convertible paper currency*. The want of it is found a sore and distressing evil; the absence of a good *currency* has led to the creation of a flood of very bad *currency*, which is the source of all the misery that has of late crushed the people in the dust.

The plan proposed by the present Administration undeniably will furnish the best currency that the country can give; it can never go to excess, and can never be depreciated unless *the people* so will it, and that is not very likely; people seldom cheat themselves; all they ask is not to be cheated.

But even with this good currency we shall not be out of danger, or sure of prosperity, until we overcome another evil. We must protect ourselves in our foreign trade. Our people must do one of two things. All who labor and work in mines, in factories, in work shops, must be content to *live* as the poor, half starved and oppressed *operatives* live in Europe, or they must expect to be undersold. Now, for my part, I am willing to see our *operatives* enabled to live a little better than that, even should it cost the consumer a little more, and hence I would readily agree to a protective tariff on all the productions of labor which needs that protection to enable our people to thus live. It is contended by some of our political wiseacres that Congress has no right to pass a *protective tariff*, because the Constitution is silent on that subject. Our people, on the contrary, say that "unless Congress does pass a protective Tariff, and that promptly, the mines, the factories, and work shops will all be closed—they cannot and will not live as the wretched operatives of Europe live." What then is to be done: the productions of Europe will pour in upon us, and our *gold* and *silver* must pour out from us, and we become a moneyless dependent colony. Are our people prepared for this—will they submit to such a state of things?—There is one who will not at any rate, so long as his name is PETER SCRIBER.

Repudiating State Debts.---We, in common with many others, have affirmed that the people never will repudiate their debts. We believe it. And yet all who have any interest in that question should be prepared for, the worst. Many of the Loco Foco presses openly advocate the doctrine of denying their debts, and the people have chosen to give the Locofocos most of the State Legislattures. What they will do, nobody can tell, not even themselves.---*Cin. Chronicle.*

A Counterfeit is circulating on the Miners' Bank, Pottsville, Pa.—5's, letter F. In the word "Pottsville," the "P," under the head of Washington in the counterfeit, is one-eighth of an inch further from the left margin than in the genuine. So also is the curve of "a," in demand. The letter "F," of the bill is under K., in Schuylkill, instead of between "L and K."—*Cin. Gazette.*

DARING ROBBERY.—The New Era of yesterday gives the following particulars:—"The steamboat Patrick Henry, from Cincinnati, was lying off this port this morning, waiting for officers to come on board and execute a search of passengers, in consequence of the robbery of the Clerk's office night before last. We understand, that the outside door of the office was forced open, and the inside door of the social hall and the drawer rifled of two packages containing $4900—all in notes of the Miami Exporting Company—and sent by Mr. Sigerson of Cincinnati, to Mr. Harrison of Alton, addressed to the care of Simmonds & Morrison of this city. The robbery was discovered shortly afterwards, and prompt measures taken to prevent any person from leaving the boat until a search was made. The Cabins and Deck were crowded with passengers, and we apprehend there is very little chance for the recovery of the money.

The packages were taken from the Captain's drawer in the desk. Forty dollars belonging to the boat were also taken. There was no iron chest on board the boat; and we have been assured by a gentleman who was a passenger in her, that no blame attaches to the Clerk.

The night was very favorable for the operations of the robbers---the wind was blowing with great violence, and the passengers had retired to the cabin and to their berths. So soon as the robbery was discovered, a general search was made in the cabin, and afterwards on deck. At Shawneetown, and all other places where the boat stopped, guards were placed, and a search made of those who left the boat.---*St. Louis Republican, Dec. 8.*

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 14.

Business begins to droop and fall off—and the sales are more moderate, and few changes in the price of Foreign and Domestic Goods.

Butter.—Small sales, in kegs 8c, Roll in bbls. 10a12 cts per lb.

Lard.—in kegs 5 a 5¼.

Beans.—Small sales at 50 a62½ per bush.

Coffee.—Steady and morderate sales at 13 a 14.

Sugar.—Sales 15 hhds prime 7¾ a 8c; 5 hhds. at 7¼ cts per lb.

Molasses.—Sales 40 bbls N. O. to town 30, and country 34a35c; 30 bbls Sugar House 33c; and country 37½ 40cts.

Feathers.—Sales 4000 lbs good 37½; and 300 lbs. at 40c. currency.

Flour.—Moderate sales and little coming in at $5a5,12½a5,25 for choice from wagon and boat and $5,50a5,75 from stores.

Fruit.—Sales of about 1000 bush. Dried Peaches at $2,25 and a small lot of dried apples 81¼a84c; small sales of Marietta and other green apples at $1,75a$2 per bbl.

Iron.—Juniata bloom, few sales, for prime, $65 and 2nd quality $60.

Pig Metal.—125 tons $30, 6 mos. 200 tons at $30 4,6, and 8mos; 50 tons at $30 currency.—*Pittsburgh Intelligencer.*

PORK.—Hogs, as yet come in very slowly; only about 12,000 have been slaughtered up to this date, and up to the same time last year, 70,000. They are yet firm and in demand at $2 a $2 25. Several Boston Packers have arrived and are buying at our quotations. We are satisfied prices cannot recede, but may advance; unless our banks should cease to do business entirely: they are not discounting any thing now, only so far as they have paper of other banks, being unwilling to increase their circulation at this time, and have, as we are told, afforded no facilities to our Packers; the business having been done thus far upon eastern funds principally, sold here at a high premium.—*Cincinnati Message.*

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE 'GAZETTE.'

N. HOLMES & SON,
EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 33 MARKET STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Banks of Pittsburgh	3pm
State Scrip, issued at Pittsburgh	par
Certificates of Deposit, payable in B'kable funds,	par
Exchange Bank Post Notes,	par
Berks County Bank	6dis
Towanda Bank	—
Erie Bank	7
Waynesburgh, Post Notes and Certificates,	7
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville, Post Notes,	7
United States Bank, and Branches,	50
OHIO.	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Western Reserve Bank, Warren,	1
Bank of Mount Pleasant	1
Bank of Marietta	2
Bank of Chillicothe	6½
Bank of Zanesville	5
Bank of Putnam	5
Bank of Circleville, (H. Lawrence, Cashier,)	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus	6½
Franklin Bank of Columbus	6½
St. Clairsville Bank	2
Cleveland Banks	6½
Cincinnati Banks	6½
Bank of Wooster	6½
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon	6½
Bank of Massillon	6½
Bank of Sandusky	6½
Bank of Geauga	6½
Bank of Norwalk	7
Bank of Xenia	6½
Bank of Granville	6½
Bank of Hamilton	6½
Com. Bank of Scioto	6½
Dayton Bank	6½
Farmers Bank of Canton	6
Lancaster Bank	6½
Urbana Banking Company	6½
Post Notes	6½
All under $5	6½
INDIANA.	
State Bank and Branches	6½
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Louisville	4
Bank of Kentucky and Branches	4
Northern Bank and Branches	4
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank and Branches	6½
Bank of Shawneetown	6½
MISSOURI.	
Missouri State Bank and Branches	5
TENNESSEE.	
All solvent Banks	9
ALABAMA.	
All solvent Banks	6
LOUISIANA.	
Bank of Louisiana	1
Bank of Orleans	1
Exchange Bank	1
Merchants' Bank	1
All other solvent Banks	1
GEORGIA.	
All solvent Banks	10
NORTH CAROLINA.	
State Bank & Branches	2
Bank of Cape Fear and Branches	2
Merchants' Bank	2
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of the State and Branches	1
Bank of Charleston	1
Bank of S. Carolina	1
South-Western Rail-road Bank	1
Bank of Georgetown	2
Camden Bank	2
Bank of Hamburgh	2
All other solvent Banks	2
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches	1½
Exchange Bank of Virginia	1½
Farmers' Bank of Virginia	1½
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Wheeling, Va, and Branches	6½
North Western Bank of Va. and Branches	6½
Post Notes	6½
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Bank of the Metropolis	2
Patriotic Bank	2
Bank of Potomac	2
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown	2
Farmers' Bank, Alexandria	2
Bank of Washington	2
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore City Banks	par
Bank of Salisbury	3
Mineral Bank	3
Washington County Banks	2
All other solvent banks	3
DELAWARE.	
All Banks	1
Under $5	2
NEW JERSEY.	
All solvent Banks	par
NEW YORK.	
City Banks	3pm
Country Banks	2pm
Post Notes and Certificates on time issued by the Free Banks	no sale
CONNECTICUT.	
City Bank New Haven	2pm
do. payable city Bank New-York	2pm
Bridgeport Bank	2pm
All other solvent Banks	2pm
RHODE ISLAND.	
American Bank	2pm
Arcade Bank	2pm
Bank North American	2pm
All other solvent Banks	2pm
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Ashuelot Bank	2pm
Bank Lebanon	2pm
Commercial Bank	2pm
All other solvent Banks	2pm
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston City Banks	2pm
County Banks	2pm
VERMONT.	
Bank St. Albans	5
Bank Woodstock	—
Bank Vergennes	5
Bank Bennington	—
All other solvent Banks	2pm
MAINE.	
All solvent Banks	2pm
MICHIGAN.	
Bank of Michigan	—
Bank of St. Clair, payable at Circleville	10
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Detroit	—
Branch at St. Joseph	—
GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.	
Eagle, old	10 66
" new	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish	16 00
" Patriot	15 50
Sovereign	4 85
Guineas	5 00
Frederick'd'ors	7 80
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Louisd'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 80
Ducats	2 15@2 25
SPECIE.	
Gold and Silver	4pm
EXCHANGE.	
On Philadelphia	1½
On New York	6

☞ *ALL BANKS marked thus — are not purchased by the Brokers.*

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Current Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER, 16.

ASHES, Pearl	lb	5½@	6
Pot	lb	4½@	5½
APPLES, Green	bbl	2 00@	2 50
Dried	bush	1 00@	1 25
AXES	doz	16 00@	18 00
BEESWAX, Yellow American	lb	22 @	25
BLOOMS, Juniata	per ton	62 00@	65 00
BEANS, Small White	bush	62½ @	75
BROOMS	doz	1 25 @	1 37½
BUCKETS, Machine	doz	4 00 @	5 50
COAL, ℔ Wagon	bush	5½@	6½
CRANBERRIES	bush	1 75 @	2 00
CANDLES, Mould	lb	@	12
Dipped	lb	@	10
Sperm	lb	44 @	45
COFFEE, Havanna green	lb	13 @	13½
St. Domingo	lb	11 @	12
Rio	lb	13 @	14
CHOCOLATE, No. 1	lb	11 @	12½
CORDAGE, Hemp, tarred	lb	13 @	14
Manilla	lb	15 @	17
White Rope	lb	15 @	16
COPPER, Brazier's	lb	32 @	35
Old	lb	16 @	20
CASTINGS, assorted	lb	@	3
Large Kettles	lb	@	3
Heavy Castings	lb	3 @	3
Tea Kettles	doz	8 50 @	9 00
CORKS, Velvet	gross	55 @	60
CIGARS, Spanish	M	16 00 @	20 00
Half Spanish	M	5 00 @	5 50
Melee	M	3 50 @	4 00
American	M	1 75 @	2 00
CIDER	bbl	3 00 @	3 25
CORN MEAL	bush	50 @	62½
COTTON YARN, 5 to 15	lb	24 @	31
Candlewick	lb	@	24
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,			
Alum	lb	6 @	7½
Brimstone	lb	6 @	7
Shellac	lb	20 @	25
Salts, Epsom	lb	6½ @	8
Madder, Dutch, hhds.	lb	@	17
do. do. in kgs.	lb	17 @	20
Oil Vitriol	lb	6 @	7
Camphor	lb	1 25 @	1 37½
Ginseng	lb	25 @	30
Quinine	lb	3 25 @	4 00
Saleratus	lb	6 @	8
DYE STUFFS, Camwood	lb	9 @	10
Fustic	lb	4 @	4½
Logwood, Extract	lb	20 @	30
do. Chipt	lb	4 @	4½
Nicaragua	lb	6 @	8
Copperas	lb	2 @	3
FEATHERS	lb	37½ @	40
FISH, Shad	bbl	12 00 @	12 50
Mackerel, No. 1	bbl	18 00 @	18 50
do. No. 2	bbl	15 00 @	16 50
do. No. 3	bbl	10 00 @	10 50
Cod, Dry	cwt	5 00 @	5 50
White Fish	bbl	9 00 @	10 00
FLOUR, Superfine ℔ wagons	bbl	5 25 @	5 30
do. from stores,	bbl	5 50 @	5 75
Bag	cwt	2 75 @	3 00
FRUITS, Raisins	box	2 00 @	3 00
do.	keg	3 25 @	3 50
Figs	lb	12½ @	15
Dates	lb	12 @	14
Prunes	lb	12 @	15
Almonds, soft shell	lb	18 @	20
Currants, Zante	lb	17 @	18
Peaches, Dried	bush	2 25 @	2 37
GUNPOWDER, Rifle	keg	5 00 @	6 00
Rock	keg	3 50 @	4 50
GLUE, American	lb	14 @	16
Irish	lb	18 @	20
GLASS, window, 8 by 10	box	2 75 @	3 25
10 by 12	box	3 75 @	4 25
10 by 14	box	@	6 00
11 by 17	box	@	8 50
12 by 18	box	@	9 00
GRAIN, Wheat	bush	87½ @	1 00
Rye	bush	45 @	50
Oats	bush	31 @	37
Barley	bush	50 @	62½
Corn	bush	@	40
HEMP	cwt	7 00 @	8 00
HIDES, Spanish	lb	15 @	12½
Missouri	lb	13 @	15
Dry	lb	8 @	10
Wet	lb	5 @	6
HONEY	gal	87 @	1 00
HOPS	lb	35 @	40
HAY	ton	10 00 @	12 00
INDIGO, Spanish float	ceroon	1 50 @	1 75
Manilla	case	1 50 @	1 62½
IRON, Bar, common sizes	lb	4 @	5
do. small do.	lb	4½ @	7½
Lock	lb	5 @	5
Round and square	lb	4 @	7
Hoop	lb	4½ @	8
Sheet	lb	7 @	8½
Boiler	lb	6½ @	7
Nail rods	lb	6 @	6½
Plough Slabs	lb	@	5
Plough Wings	lb	@	5½
LEAD, Pig and Bar	lb	4½ @	5½
Sheet	lb	@	12½
LEATHER, Spanish Sole	lb	24 @	27
Country do.	lb	23 @	25
Saddlers	doz	25 00 @	28 00
Calf Skin	doz	20 00 @	25 00
Upper	doz	24 00 @	28 00
LINEN, tow	yd	17 @	20
Brown flax	yd	18 @	25
MOLASSES, Sugar House	gal	45 @	50
New Orleans	gal	31 @	33
Country	gal	75@	1 00
NAILS, 3d	lb	@	7½
4d	lb	@	6½
5d	lb	@	5½
6d & 7d	lb	@	6½
8d & 9d	lb	@	5
10d, 12d, 16d & 20d	lb	@	4½
Spikes, Cut	lb	5½@	6
TAR, Ohio	bbl	4 00 @	5 00
Allegheny	bbl	5 50 @	7 00
OILS, Tanners'	bbl	18 00 @	25 00
Linseed	gal	88 @	90
Sperm, summer	gal	1 20 @	1 25
do. winter	gal	1 30 @	1 35
Whale	gal	75 @	1 00
Castor	gal	2 00 @	2 25
Sweet Oil	basket	@	6 25
PAINTS, White Lead, dry		9 @	10
do. do. in oil	keg	2 25 @	2 50
Red Lead	lb	10 @	12
Venitian Red, English	lb	6 @	8
do. do. American	lb	@	4
Varnish, Copal	gal	1 75 @	2 50
Litharge	lb	9 @	10
Lamp Black	lb	9 @	11
Whiting	lb	2½ @	3
Prussian blue	lb	90 @	1 25
Chrome yellow	lb	37½ @	44
Verdigris	lb	45 @	50
Spirits Turpentine	gal	53 @	60
Ochre, yellow, French	lb	6 @	7
do. do. American	lb	4 @	6
Chalk	lb	2 @	3
PAPER, Pitts. Post, No. 1	ream	@	3 75
do. do. No. 2	ream	@	3 25
do. Cap, No. 1	ream	@	3 50
do. do. No. 2	ream	@	3 00
do. do. No. 3	ream	@	2 50
Wrapping, Med.	ream	@	2 00
do. Crown,	ream	@	1 25
Bonnet Boards	gross	@	5 25
PORTER and ALE	bbl	6 00 @	7 00
PROVISIONS,			
Bacon, Hog round	lb	3 @	4
do. Shoulders	lb	2 @	3
do. Sides	lb	3 @	4
do. Hams	lb	5 @	6
Bread, Pilot	bbl	2 50 @	2 75
Lard	lb	6 @	6½
Butter, in kegs	lb	5 @	6
do. in rolls	lb	12 @	14
do. in market	lb	15 @	18
Cheese, Western Res.	lb	9 @	8½
RAGS	lb	3 @	3½
RICE, fresh in tierces	lb	5 @	5½
STEEL, American Blister	lb	@	5½
Spring Steel	lb	@	6½
SADDLE TREES, Fall Backs	doz	7 50 @	8 00
Side	doz	10 00@	15 00
SALT, No. 1	bbl	1 37½@	1 40
No. 2	bbl	1 25 @	1 31½
SALT PETRE, refined	lb	10 @	12
crude	lb	@	8
SOAP, Rosin	lb	5½ @	6
Variegated	lb	12½@	13
SPICES, Cloves	lb	31 @	37½
Cassia, in mats	lb	30 @	37½
Ginger, Race	lb	9 @	12½
Nutmegs	lb	1 37 @	1 50
Pepper, sifted	lb	11 @	12½
Allspice	lb	9 @	10
SPIRITS,			
Brandy, Cog. 4th proof	gal	@	2 00
do. American 1st prf.	gal	50 @	62
Rum, Jamaica, 4th prf.	gal	44 @	50
do. N. Eng. 1st prf.	gal	1 50 @	1 75
Gin Holland	gal	1 37 @	1 50
do. American	gal	28 @	31
Whiskey	gal	17 @	18
do. city rectified	gal	21 @	22
STEEL, English blistered	lb	14 @	16
American Blistered	lb	6½@	7
German	lb	14 @	16
Cast and Shear	lb	19 @	20
SHOVELS and SPADES	doz	7 50 @	12 00
SUGAR, New Orleans	lb	7½ @	8½
Havana, white	lb	11½ @	12½
Loaf, No. 1 to 8	lb	13 @	16
SEEDS, Clover	bush	3 75 @	4 00
Timothy	bush	1 75 @	2 00
Flax	bush	1 00 @	1 25
SHOT	bag	1 75 @	2 00
TEAS, Imperial	lb	85 @	95
Gunpowder	lb	85 @	95
Young Hyson	lb	70 @	85
Pouchong	lb	70 @	80
TIN, Block	lb	28 @	30
in plates	box	12 00 @	13 00
TALLOW, tried	lb	@	8
Rough	lb	@	6
TOBACCO, W. T. 6 Twist	lb	8½ @	10
Ky. Leaf	cwt	4 00 @	10 00
Ladies' Twist	lb	12 @	20
Cavendish, Va	lb	30 @	37
Cavendish, Ky	lb	11 @	12
Cuba	lb	30 @	37
WOOL, Common	lb	@	25
Half blood	lb	@	28
3 4th do.	lb	@	31
Full do.	lb	@	35
Prime	lb	@	40

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander Ewing, Jr., late of Robinson township, deceased, in pursuance of said will, will offer for sale all that Farm and tract of land situate in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about five miles from Jones' Ferry, and six miles from Pittsburgh, at the mouth of Robinson's Run, containing 159 acres and 9 perches, strict measure; bounded by lands of James Cubbage, heirs of O'Harra and others, and by Chartier's Creek. On which are three dwelling houses and other buildings, with about 100 acres of clear land, and excellent meadows on the said run and creek. Under nearly the whole of said land there is abundance of coal easy of access. Terms made known by application to either of the Executors, or Robert Woods, Attorney, Pittsburgh,

ROBT. E. MURDOCK,
JAMES EWING,
Executors.

Dec. 17, 1841.—wtf.

Manufacturer and Presbyterian Advocate copy 3 times each, and charge this office.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, the Farm on which he resides, near Herriotsville, within twelve miles of Pittsburgh, and a short distance north of the Turnpike leading to Washington, containing One Hundred and Thirty acres, of which about eighty are cleared, the balance, woodland, good and well timbered. There are on the premises, a good Brick Dwelling House, a Frame stable, Smoke house, Carriage-house, Spring-house, an excellent and never failing spring, a Lumber-house and a Double barn, the latter not good. Also, Fruit Trees of the best, and nearly all kinds.

Possession would be given on the 1st of April next. WILLIAM JEFFERY.

Dec. 17, 1841.—w3t.

JAYNES' EXPECTORANT.

HAMILTON, New York, Oct. 8, 1841.

MR. J. J. FOOTE.—Dear Sir: I cheerfully add my testimonal to the numerous recommendations of Dr. Jayne's Medicines, which have already been given. I have found his Carminative successful in my family, in cases where all other means had failed. I have also used with decided benefit his Expectorant. I would not be without either of these Medicines in my family for any condideration.

I have the gratification of a personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne. He is an examplary member of society, and sustains a high reputation in Philadelphia, as a regular and skilful physician.

J. S. MAGINNIS,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail at the Franklin Head Printing Office, Third street, nearly opposite the Post Office. A. JAYNES,

Only authorised Agent for Pittsburgh.

Dec. 14, 1841.—3td&w.

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny County, about 15 days ago, two cows. One is a black brown cow, with a white spot in her forehead, hind legs white from the flank down, supposed to be about 12 years old; the other is a red brindle cow, with a white spot in her face, supposed to be 6 or 7 years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN LONG,

Dec. 17, 1841—w3t.*

PUBLIC S

PITTSBURGH...DECEMBER 13, 1841.

POLITICS.—It has become fashionable of late for certain classes of persons, and some portions of the press, to decry politics as something wrong; and you can hardly give a man a worse character, in the eyes of such persons, than to call him a *politician*. It may be well for us to spend a few moments in looking at this matter, as our duty as citizens, and our happiness as subjects of a civil government, depend in a great degree upon a just appreciation of our political duties.

Many persons have imbibed a wrong notion of the meaning of the term, *politics*. In order to a proper understanding of it, we will give the definition of the word given by the great American Philologist, NOAH WEBSTER. He says "Politics is the science of government, that part of ethics which consists in the regulation and government of a nation or state, for the preservation of its safety, peace and prosperity, comprehending the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest; the augmentation of its strength, and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals. Politics, as a science or an art, is a subject of vast extent and importance."

A *Politician*, says the same author, is one who is "versed in the science of government and the art of governing."

Such is the comprehensive and important nature of the science or art of politics, intimately affecting man in his social state in this world, and deeply and permanently influencing his future destiny. It affects the peace, the safety, the prosperity and the morality of every subject of government; and as politics are well or ill understood, and exert a proper influence on community, so is the happiness or misery of nations or individuals.

Under a despotic government, the great mass of the people are not suffered to meddle with politics. The only politicians necessary are the despot and his ministry. So in a limited monarchy, where but a part of the community enjoy the elective franchise, and can aim at the possession of office, it is unnecessary that those who have no share in governing should be politicians. Their duty is to obey. It would be dangerous to the perpetuity of such governments, *to permit the common herd*, as they are called, to become politicians; i. e. versed in the science of government.

So well have the legitimists of Europe understood this, that they have always striven to keep the people ignorant of the science of government, or politics. A certain sect of religious teachers has taught, as a maxim, that "ignorance is the matter of devotion"—but had it been said that ignorance is the mother of superstition, and the upholder of despotic governments, it would have been nearer the truth. No despotic power in the world could stand for one hour, were the whole people politicians. This is well known to those who pretend to rule by "divine right," and every means is made use of to draw off the attention of their subjects from the government, by engaging their minds with frivolous amusements and splendid fetes; and by depriving them of all solid acquirements, and even corrupting their morals, if nothing else will do.

No *free* government can exist for any length of time unless the people are *politicians*. Politics should make a part of their constant daily study. They should not only understand the science of government, in general, but the genius and requirements of the government under which they live in particular. They should watch with sleepless jealousy the conduct of their rulers, and resent immediately any and every infringement upon their constitutional and natural rights. They should examine with care every important measure of political economy, and especially should they subject to a rigid scrutiny every bill affecting their civil, municipal, or individual rights.

To do this the people must be *politicians*.—Politics must be the theme, more or less, of their conversation, of their reading, and of their thoughts. Is it not surprising, then, in a government like ours, depending upon a proper knowledge of politics for its very existence, that we should so frequently hear the science of politics derided. We often hear persons saying, "I am tired of politics—I have no faith in political men, or political newspapers--I don't trouble myself about politics, I leave that for others who have more time—it don't concern me," &c., &c. Such expressions either exhibit great ignorance of their duty and privileges on the part of those who utter them, or evince a shocking disregard of their own welfare and that of the community in which they live. Our political rights were purchased at too dear a rate, to be thus lightly trifled with—they are too valuable to be thus heartlessly sacrificed on the altar of indifference or culpable ignorance.

The fathers of the Revolution were a noble, an enlightened and a patriotic band of politicians. They had deeply studied the rights of man, and well understood the science of government. It was political opinion that nerved their arms for the fight, and rendered them more than a match for their enemies both in the cabinet and in the field. It was for the privilege of enjoying their political rights without restraint, or diminution, that they risked property, reputation, and even life itself—no sacrifice deterring, no danger appalling, no privation affecting them, so as to turn them from their holy purpose.

And shall we, like degenerate sons, lightly treat a blessed boon that cost so many sacrifices, and so much suffering? If the right to be politicians was worth fighting for, it is certainly worth preserving. Our fathers sought and found a substantial good, and we who are in the enjoyment of the blessed results of their hardships and toils should show that we appreciate their labors by striving to understand and discharge our political duties.

But, says one, it is not *Politics* considered as a science or art, that I object to, so much as to *Party Politics*. To this we reply, that there are differences of opinion among men, on every subject within the scope of human knowledge, or that in any way affects the interests or happiness of mankind, with the exception only of mathematical axioms. On every thing, except self-evident truths, men will be found to differ. In literature, in the sciences and arts, in law and jurispudence, in medicine, in theology, in morals and religion, fierce disputes are waged, and men are found ranking themselves on opposite sides, in defence of their favorite notions and theories. Can it then be expected that men should agree on that most difficult and abstruse of all subjects, the science of government. *Parties* in politics are necessary concomitants of politics. If the science of government if infallible men could be found to administer such infallible laws, then the science of politics would need to be taught only to rulers, and the greatest part of mankind could be left to pursue other objects. But the reverse of all this is the case. No subject is so unsettled as the science of government—no human institutions so liable to abuse as those that affect the municipal and religious rights of men, whether considered as communities or individuals.

From this view of the case, it appears, then, that if Politics are necessary for the promotion and preservation of the happiness, peace, security, and especially of the *freedom* of mankind, *so party politics* are an unavoidable result of the differences of opinion that exist among men on every subject where a difference is possible.—Political party papers are also as necessary as those published for the promotion of some peculiar opinions in religion or science. No man who investigates the subject of politics at all can remain *neutral*, and all attempts to maintain neutrality by those presses that affect to do so is entirely vain. As far as our investigation has extended, we have found more true dignity, propriety, morality, and regard for truth, in political papers, than in those that were professedly neutral. A person neutral in politics or religion, is a sort of non-descript being, without brains or heart,—a fit tool for the designing, and a fair butt for ridicule. It is a shame, then, for a man to speak lightly or contemptuously of politics,—a matter in which the happiness of every person is involved, and worthy of the most careful and earnest attention of man. It is always a sign of weakness or ignorance.

BANK OF CAIRO NOTES are rejected in St. Louis, by the Gas Light Company, the bank having failed in its engagements in the redemption of its notes in currency.

THE CANTON OHIO REPOSITORY comes to us this week in a new dress, enlarged and much improved. The Repository is an excellent whig paper, and has been published by the same proprietor since it first started, about 27 years. We wish our old friend SAXTON abundant success. Long may he live to conduct the Repository.

TEXAS JUDGE CONVICTED.—SAMUEL M'HENRY, late Chief Justice of Harrison county, Texas, has been tried before the District Court for Parish of Natchitoches, La., Judge Campbell presiding, for forcibly carrying off from the Parish of Natchitoches, into Texas, nineteen slaves, two horses, saddle and bridle, the property of a Mr. Anthony. The Jury after ten minutes deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty. The Honorable Judge will therefore have to take up his residence in the Penitentiary.

COTTON STATISTICS.—In the year 1841, as far as ascertained, there has been 1,313,227 bales cotton exported to Great Britain, while only 297,288 bales have been employed in home manufacture. What will the South do for a market when Great Britain grows her own cotton in India, as she will shortly do? Ought not the South in self-defence support a protective Tariff for the encouragement of Home Manufactures? This is a serious question that cannot be answered too soon for the good of the South.

"LO, THE POOR INDIAN!"—The Charleston Mercury states, according to the report of the Indian Agent, laid before the Legislature of South Carolina, that the Catawba tribe, the only tribe of Indians inhabiting that State, has dwindled to fifty-one individuals, of whom only six are men, the rest being women and children.

A SPECIMEN OF ANTI-BOND PAYERS.—It is said that Mr. GWIN, one of the newly elected Anti-Bond members of Congress from Mississippi, is indebted to the Union Bank upwards of $500,000, all of which, except a small sum paid in depreciated paper, remains unpaid.

LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.—A late arrival at Philadelphia, from Buenos Ayres, brings intelligence, that the last remains of the forces of Lavalle and La Madrid had suffered a complete defeat, the former on the 19th September near Tucuman, by Gen. Oribe, and the latter on the 24th, in the vicinity of Mendoza, by Gen. Pacheco. The official details of these important events, which may be said to have restored peace from the banks of La Plata to the foot of the Andes, have not yet been received.

FOLLY.—The young men of Stockholm are making themselves asses by hauling Mlle. Taglioni about in her carriage. The citizens of New York, ditto, by running after Fanny Elsler.

From the New York American, December 10.

From Africa—Antoher British Outrage.—We have received by the Atalanta and William, intelligence from Africa to the 1st of October.

The Brig Tribune of New Orleans from Charleston was at Galenas. She had lost nearly all hands by fever. Her Captain and one boy only left.

Another outrage had been committed on an American vessel by a British cruiser. We understand that H. B. M. brig Dolphin boarded the William, which arrived yesterday, whilst she was at Galenas, and whilst her officers were below. The seamen of the Dolphin broke open the hatches of the schooner, and overhauled the cargo, using insulting language to all on board.

We learn from "Africa's Luminary," of the 30th of August, that H. B. M's Vessels-of-war cruising upon this coast, are instructed by their government to refrain from searching vessels sailing under the U. States' colors, and having American papers.

Reverend Jabez Aiken Burton, A. M., Principal of the Liberia Mission Conference Society in Monrovia, is dead.

In consequence of the death of Thomas Buchanan, Governor of Liberia, Joseph R. Roberts, Esq., by virtue of being Lieutenant Governor, is thereby charged with the Executive authority of that Commonwealth.

Salt and fresh vegetable and animal food continued to be very scarce at Liberia. Rice makes its appearance slowly; flour was out of the market, and the common market products were doled out with a sparing hand.

A large emigration has lately left Sierra Leone for Kingston, in Jamaica. Also a considerable number from the same place, for Trinidad.

Brig Splendid, from the United States, had arrived out. Schooner Regulus sailed from Monrovia, Sept. 18, for Sierra Leone.

HAVANA DATES to the 13th November have been received at New Orleans. On the 11th a fire occured in the Barracoa, between Aguila, Vidrios, Crespes and St. Lazarus streets, which destroyed 11 houses. It was considered fortunate that in the great and reckless exertions to extinguish the flames only two firemen were wounded and none killed.

The Savings Bank appears to succeed well. The receipts for October amounted to $24,043, and the withdrawal $20,498.

A new line of steam packets is to ply between Cadiz and Havana. The company is formed in Cadiz, with $300,000 capital; the ships to be propelled by engines of 450 horse power, and to carry passengers and freight.

it was stated that ten persons who remained on board when the Captain and his companions left the wreck, were preparing two whale boats.

We now hear from the Baltimore American of Wednesday, that a gentleman from Charleston, who arrived at Baltimore, reports that one boat's crew, had been picked up by a schooner, and taken into Charleston.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

EASTPORT (Maine,) Dec. 4, 1841.

The city of St. John, N. B. seems fated to suffer most cruelly from the nefarious attempts of incendiaries. We have just learned from there by the steamboat that left there this morning that *six* attempts were made to fire the city on Wednesday night, though, very happily, without success. One was made in the Trinity Church, one in the Presbyterian Church, and another in the Mechanics' Institute. The damages in all these cases was somewhat severe; in the Presbyterian Church, the curtains, Communion Table and pulpit dressings were consumed. Great alarm is felt by the citizens, and every exertion has been made to protect property and preserve order.—We sincerely hope their efforts may be successful. Yours, &c., in great haste, A. H.

ALBANY AND BOSTON meet this day—it being intended to run a locomotive over the whole line of Railroad between the two cities, and on Wednesday next, the 15th, according to promise, the road will be opened for regular travel, 200 miles distance, to be done in some 10 or 12 hours.—*N. Y. American.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

From the Baltimore American.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1841.

The Journal having been read, Mr. Archer offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of two Chaplains, of different denominations, to serve in each House during the session of Congress.

The resolution was adopted without opposition, when, on motion of Mr. Huntington, the Senate adjourned to to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon. Mr. Smith, of Va., elected in the place of the Hon. Lynn Banks, appeared, was sworn and took his seat.

Mr. Carothers, of Tenn., then addressed the House on the subject of a dispute between himself and Mr. Dawson, of Louisiana, respecting the desk occupied by Mr. Sergeant at the last session.

It appeared that Mr. Carothers had exchanged his seat for that of Mr. Sergeant, previous to the resignment of the latter. On this change the former based his claim to the said seat at the present session.

Mr. Dawson, of La., conceiving that Mr. Sergeant had no right to will away his seat, had taken possession of the same, and written his name upon it. Thus the matter stood, and both parties said they were willing to have the matter decided by the House.

After some debate of rather a ridiculous character a resolution, setting forth the right of Mr. Carothers to the seat, was adopted by a large majority. Thus the "law of exchanges" was established.

After the adoption of resolutions authorizing the election of chaplains, the House adjourned.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1841.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Woodbridge of Michigan appeared in his seat for the first time.

Mr. Bayard, of Del., moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet again on Monday.

Mr. Wright of N. Y. moved that the 34th rule of the Senate be so far suspended as to allow the presiding officer to appoint the several Standing Committees.

The Resolution was adopted without opposition.

The Standing Committees will, therefore, be announced on Monday next.

Mr. Mangum moved that the Senate adjourn. The motion prevailed after a session of not more than five minutes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John Sergeant appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Fillmore asked leave to offer resolutions referring the various subjects alluded to in the President's Message to the several Standing Committees, so soon as the committees should be announced.

After some debate as to whether such resolutions were in order,

The Speaker decided that no resolution could be entertained, inasmuch as there was a special order, viz: the Report of the Select Committee on the Rules.

A message was here received from the President of the United States, but its reading was not called for.

Mr. Lawrence, of Penna., then rose and announced the death of his late colleague, the Hon. Henry Black, of the above State.

Mr. Black died on the 26th of November last of apoplexy, at his residence in Somerset county. Mr. L. said it was but a few months since his colleague was himself called on to announce the death of his predecessor, the Hon. Charles Ogle. To supply the place vacated by the death of Mr. Ogle, Mr Black was selected by a very large majority of his district, and took his seat in the House during the late Extra Session. He was mild and amiable in his deportment, and beloved by all who knew him.

Mr. L. said "he was the companion of my boyhood, and my acquaintance of riper years. I knew his worth and I feel his loss. The day previous to his death he was in the enjoyment of perfect health, but the decree went forth, and in a few hours he was in the world of spirits."

Mr. L. then submitted a resolution, which was adopted, providing that crape should be worn out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature of this state met on Monday, and was organized by the re-election, without opposition, of John W. Nash as Speaker of the Senate, and V. W. Southall, (Whig,) Speaker of the House of Delegates—the latter gentleman having been chosen by a majority of five votes over Joel Holleman, (opposition). There was a remarkably full attendance of the members, especially of those belonging to the House of Delegates, only five of whom were absent—two whigs and three Vanburen men.—*N. Y. Amer.*

An Extensive Forgery, committed by the member of a firm, heretofore in respectable standing, was discovered yesterday.

Mr. Kirk, of the Commission House of Kirk & Johnston, 127 Front street, offered to a broker a note of his firm for $5000, purporting to be endorsed by John Johnston, of the firm of Boorman & Johnston—this was declined, but with an intimation that a note for a smaller amount, endorsed by the house instead of one of its partners, would be bought. Accordingly Mr. Kirk soon returned with a note for *three thousand dollars*, endorsed by Boorman, Johnsten & Co., which he was told to leave and call for the money in an hour. Meanwhile, the note was sent to Boorman & Johnston who pronounced it a forgery. Mr. Kirk did not return: and upon further investigation it was ascertained that on notes in different Banks, the *National, Bank of America* and *Bank of New York*, the name of John Johnston had been forged to the amount of *fifty-six thousand dollars*. Search was immediately made for Kirk, but he had disappeared. His partner, however, George Johnston, Jr., was arrested and committed to prison, but no money was found upon him.

The Police are on the alert for Kirk.—*N. Y. American.*

FLORIDA NEWS has been received at Savannan, the tenor of which is favorable. A simultaneous movement had been made against Sam Jones, who is hotly pursued, and it was thought

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthmas, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished Physician in one of our neighboring States, and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not *accidental* from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. For sale by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Dec. 14. Corner of 6th and Wood streets.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby request all persons indebted to the estate of JOHN PILLAR deceased, late of East Deer Township, Allegheny Co. to make immediate payment to them, and persons having claims against said estate will please present them, at the late residence of said deceased, to

GEORGE PILLAR,
ARCHIBALD PILLAR,
Dec. 14.—w6t*. Executors.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, by order of the Orphans Court of the County of Westmoreland, will be exposed to sale by public Vendue or Outcry, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, all that certain messuage and tract of Land containing

154 3-4 ACRES,

and allowance, bounded by lands of Jacob Byerly, lands in possession of Jacob Ludwick, and lands in the possession of Samuel H. Daily, and others, situate and being in the Township of North Huntingdon, in the said county, late the Estate of Robert Stewart, deceased, being the same tract of land devised to Rebecca Robinson, by said deceased.

ALSO, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, all that certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Greensburgh, on the West side of Main street, bounded on the South by a lot of Dr. John Morrison, on the North by a lot of Jacob Welty, having a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and other small buildings thereon.

ALSO, a part of lot No. 3 in the plan of said Borough, directly back of the above lot, on the West side of an alley, bounded by Jacob Welty, and others in the said county, late the estate of Robert Stewart, deceased, being the same lots devised to Jane Fleming, by said deceased.

The sales will be held on the premises and the terms made known by John Bennett, Administrator, Cum Testamento Annexo of said Estate. By the Court,

JOHN CLARK, Clerk.
Dec. 14, 1841.—w4t. ch'g $2 50.

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Versailles Township, Allegheny County, about the 10th of November, a DARK RED HEIFER, white face and white celly, only marks perceptible. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs. JAMES D. LIVINGSTON.
Dec. 14, 1841—3tw.*

ADAMS' PATENT PUMP,

FOR WELLS AND CISTERNS,

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail, by PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, Ohio, and SHERIFF & TATE, 3d street, Pittsburgh.

The PATTEN RIGHT for States, Counties and Towns, for sale by SILAS T. JEWELL, Marietta, Ohio.

THE Patent consists in connecting Wood and Metal Pipe, and letting off the water to prevent freezing in winter.

The subscribers deem it unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of these Pumps, as the constant and increasing demand for them from our Agents, Sheriff & Tate of Pittsburgh, where large numbers of our Pumps have been in use for FOUR YEARS, is better evidence in their favor than any recommendation we could give.

The advantages of these Pumps, are cheapness, durability, ease of operation, and security against frost. They are also easily put up or removed.

Persons having Wells, Cisterns or Springs at a distance from the house, can, with this improved Pump, have the water brought wherever wanted.—The subscribers also furnish LARGE PUMPS for public use, or to supply engines for mille, &c. Pumps repaired, and Leaden Pipe for conveying water, Sheet Lead of any thickness, and Leaden Pipe of any caliber, suitable for conveying water, furnished at the shortest notice.

PATTIN & JEWELL, Marietta, O.
SHERIFF & TATE, Pittsburgh.
Dec. 7, 1841.—w1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The subscriber proposes selling or leasing for a term of years, one of the most valuable Farms in Butler County, known as the Glade Mill Farm, situated in Middlesex township, Butler County, Pa., and 21 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and 10 from Butler, the county seat for said county.

There is on said farm an excellent Grist Mill with two run of burrs in successful operation; an excellent saw mill seat close to the grist mill; also an excellent tavern stand, store house and dwelling attached; blacksmith shop, in connection with dwellings for blacksmith and miller. It will be recollected that the turnpike road leading from Pittsburgh to Erie passes nearly through the centre of the farm, and it is allowed by the most competent judges to be one of the best locations from Pittsburgh to Erie for milling and merchandising, in connection with a house of public entertainment. Add to the above farming or grazing on an extensive scale.

It is also believed that there is an abundant supply of coal on the premises. The whole taken together presents one of the most eligible and desirable locations for doing an extensive business of any other in the western country. Those wishing either to purchase or rent would do well to examine the property soon, as now is the time for making arrangemts for the future season. By calling on Mr. William Cunningham, living on the premises, or on Mr. Thomas Boles a few miles from the Glade mills, either will take pleasure in showing the property.—And by calling on the subscriber, having charge of the Poor House, in Washington county, the terms, which will be accommodating, will be made known.

JOHN LOGAN.

POOR HOUSE, Wash. Co., Pa., Nov. 25, 1841.

N. B.—Steam power could be applied to the mill with but little cost and to peculiar advantage, as the water fails part of the year. J. L.
Dec. 7.—wtlstJan.

MILLER'S COUGH SYRUP, a safe an very efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and the various affections of the Lungs.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past, and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation. Read the following Certificates.

Mr. L. WILCOX, Jr.,—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine. D. N. WHITE.
Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 30, 1840.

This is to certify, that during the winter of 1837, and '38, I was attacked with a severe cough, attended with much pain and tightness in the breast; at the recommendation of Dr. Agnew, I used Miller's Cough Syrup, which in a short time effected a complete cure. I have since used it for coughs and colds, and consider it an infallible remedy
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1841. J. L. MARVIN.

My mother-in-law had been for many years much troubled with a severe cough, as scarcely ever to have enjoyed a night's sound sleep. About five years ago, I procured for her a vial of Miller's Cough Syrup, which immediately afforded her relief, which she had not received from any medicine previously tried, except in a single instance. Since that time, she has used it whenever occasion seemed to require, and has never failed to experience the desired relief. It has also been used by the children and other members of the family, in common colds and whooping cough, and always produced the best effects. M. M. GRANT.
Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

OBSERVE—None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor on the Label.

Price—50 cents. Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr., S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond. Also, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., and J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., Wood [illegible] and JOHN MITCHELL [illegible]

CUT SHORT ON BOTTOM

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, December 3, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all legatees and other persons concerned, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1841.

The supplementary and final administration account of George Cochran, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Robinson, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Clark, one of the Executors of the estate of Jedia Clark, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of John Glenn, Administrator of the estate of James Irwin, late of Beaver county, deceased.

The administration account of William Proctor, surviving Executor of the estate of William Cummins, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased.

The administration account of William Proctor, acting Executor of the estate of Ann Maria Cummins, late of the city of Allegheny, deceased.

The administration account of Edward Coad, Administrator of the estate of Edward Forbis, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel M'Grew, att'y in fact of Anthony W. Rollins, and Executor of the estate of Anthony Rollins, late of Versailles township, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Paisley and Hugh Anderson, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Paisley, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Rebecca Ewing and Stephen Woods, Administrators of the estate of James Ewing, late of Robinson township, deceased.

The Administration account of Mary Ann Nimon, Administratrix of the estate of George Nimon, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Ezekiel Harker, acting Administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Steele, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Samuel Collins, Executor of the estate of Cornelius Connor, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Francis Bailey, acting Executor of the estate of Jacob Beltzhoover, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Benjamin Bakewell, Thomas Bakewell and John P. Bakewell, Executors of the estate of Sarah Storkey, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

The administration account of Lewis Hutchison and Charles S. Bradford, Executors of the estate of James Adams, late of Reserve township, deceased.

The administration account of Catharine Heffele, Administratrix of the estate of Francis Heffele, late of Lawrenceville, deceased.

The administration account of John Graham, Executor of the estate of Samuel Peebles, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The administration account of James Barr, Administrator of the estate of Adam Drake, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The administration account of Ephraim Estep, Executor of the estate of William Buchanan, late of Peebles township, deceased.

THE GUARDIAN ACCOUNTS OF Alexander Hamilton, Guardian of the estate of Margaret Scott, a minor child of John Scott, deceased.

The guardian account of George Aikin and James Chadwick, Testamentary Guardians of the estate of Rachael Aikin, a minor child of David Aikin, deceased.

D. GILLELAND, Register.
Dec. 4, 1841.—d2&w4t.

JOHN H. EBBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—w1y. Pittsburgh.

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.
For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.
July 16, 1841.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,

PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers, Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms

Having the Agency of the

CLINTON PAPER MILL

AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

they have at all times on hand a supply of

WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER

which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.
April 1, 1841.—w6m.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ¼ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 35, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 35, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that HANSON S. CHADWICK and HART A. LEAVITT, partners under the firm of Chadwick & Leavitt, have this day executed an Assignment to the undersigned of all their Estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors who shall sign a release on or before the 23rd day of February next, to Carter Curtiss and W. G. Alexander.

The Assignment and Release can be seen at their Store, on Wood near Fifth street. Signed.

CARTER CURTISS,
W. G. ALEXANDER,
Oct 25.—d1m&w3m. Assignees.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1¼ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time
July 27 —wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—w1y

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ¼ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchanged, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—w1y.

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,

No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.
July 1, 1841—w1y.

WM. L. DENISON,

DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—w1y.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing betweeu David Hunt and William M Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w6-wly.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.
April 30—w1y.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS have been in general use for 14 years, during which time many persons have experienced their beneficial effects. They have now acquired a very high reputation, and have taken the place of "Lee's," "Dyott's," and other Pills which have been before the public. Numerous certificates and recommendations could be adduced, but the following is deemed sufficient.

CHAMBERSBURGH, May 17, 1836.

B. A. Fahnestock—Sir: My family, as well as myself, having been afflicted with the prevailing diseases, during the last three years, and having used various purgative medicines, and among others, have used your Anti-Bilious Pills